Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF ... GOODS AND CLOTHING ... Lake street ...

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION ...

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers ...

Superior Household Furniture, CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at 9½ o'clock, ... at our Salesrooms No. ... Lake street, a large ... assortment of Household Furniture ... consisting in part of Parlor Suits, ... Chairs, Sewing ... Bureaus ... Carpets ... Extension Tables, ... Silver Plated Spoons, ... Ice Pitchers, &c., &c. Also, a lot of ... Glassware.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

I will sell on the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street,

On FRIDAY, Sept. 26th, at 10 A. M.,

The following elegant Household Furniture ... rosewood and mahogany ... Hat Rack, large size marble-top ... rosewood and mahogany marble top ... gany Clothes Presses, with Looking glass ... rosewood Parlor Suit, Damask ... Chairs, one mahogany Sofa, ... marble-top Wash-stands, ... Centre-table ... Morgan's make Spring Beds ... Marble-top Table, Refrigerator, ... All of which will be sold for cash.

J. A. MARSHALL, ...

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock ... rooms, 48, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Exclusively for the sale of

BOOTS & SHOES.

We shall offer to the

COUNTRY TRADE

3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade—in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a.m. ... until the stock is disposed of.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call early and examine stock, as a favorable an opportunity seldom offers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 48—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER ... Sole owner and manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26th, 1862. BENEFIT ... of MR. AND MISS COULDOCK, When will be presented Matilda Heron's great play entitled THE LION OF ST. MARC; OR, THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the favorite Farce of YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

John Strong ... Mr. McVicker.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT World Circus and Gymnasium

Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington street, opposite the Court House,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 29th & 30th and 1st & 2d of Oct.

Best collection of Riders. Superb Stud of Horses, Unsurpassable Gymnasts, Magnificent Surroundings Ever brought under one canvas.

For Sale.

FOR SALE LOW—One-fifth ... a lot on Rush street ... Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A Residence Lot on Michigan avenue ...

FOR SALE.—Large House ... suited for a boarding house ...

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Hotel accommodations ...

MOUNTED OFFICER.—For sale, a Maynard Rifle, with Cartridges, &c. ... TURNER & SIDWAY'S, No. 40 Lake street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three story Brick Hotel, ... known as the Everett House, in the City of Ottawa ... Apply to E. S. FAY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. ... Montecello ...

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain ... E. DOANE, No. 1 ... North Wells street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. ... S. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park ...

TO RENT—Desirable Cottage, No. 114 Third avenue, and the Furniture for sale ...

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. ...

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. ...

PIANOS.—A variety of seven octave ... Pianos ...

MATRIMONIAL.—A young ...

$2,000 TO $3,000 ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. NUMBER 70.

LIBERTY AND UNION.

Grand Mass Meeting—Union Men Rally.

There will be a mass meeting of Union men, without distinction of party, who approve and endorse the president's recent proclamation "that on January 1st, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be thenceforward and forever free*, and pledging the executive government to maintain the freedom of such persons, and to do no act to repress any efforts such persons may make for actual freedom," to be held at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, Sept. 27th, inst., in Bryan Hall, and at one or more stands in the Court House square.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, many of whom have accepted the invitation to be present:

Gov. Richard Yates, Springfield.
Gov. A. W. Randall, Wisconsin.
Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Indianapolis.
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa.
Gov. F. A. Hoffman, Illinois.
Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Milwaukee.
Hon. Charles Sumner, Boston.
Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, New York.
Hon. Samuel S. Casey, Kentucky.
Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Detroit.
Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Syracuse.
Hon. E. G. Spalding, Buffalo.
Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
Hon. Francis P. Blair, St. Louis.
Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gen. Carl Schurz.
Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New York.
Gen. David Hunter.
Gen. McClernand.
Col. Fred Hecker, Illinois.
Major Walter B Scates, Chicago.
Prof. Francis Lieber, New York.
George Francis Train.

Friends of the Union and Constitution of a Nationality undivided: of a free Republican Government; and haters of the rebellion that seeks to destroy them all, come!

Come, one and all, and uphold the hands of the president in this, the day of trial!

Charles Walker,	Morgan L. Keith,
Geo. Manierre,	C. M. Hawley,
G. S. Hubbard,	I. N. Arnold,
Matthew Laflin,	Thomas B. Bryan,
Julius S. Rumsey,	Wm. T. Burgess,
S. A. Goodwin,	Casper Butz,
Daniel Brainard,	Henry Greenebaum,
Mark Skinner,	A. C. Hesing,
W. H. Beltcher,	G. W. Cummings,
John M. Wilson,	C. N. Holden,
J. L. Scripps,	G. Wicker,
John V. Farwell,	J. B. Bradwell,
Nathan Allen,	Andrew Schall,
B. W. Raymond,	John C. Haines,
H. F. Waite,	E. C. Larned,
Peter Page,	F. Lunbard,
Geo. W. Gage,	Van H. Higgins,
George C. Bates,	Wm. H. King,
F. A. Eastman,	Sidney Smith,
Geo. Schneider,	Wm. Bross.
James P. Root,	

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL, the Union nominee for Congressman at Large, having been invited by the committee to address the great mass meeting this evening, will arrive here on the evening train from Peoria, and will tell the people what he thinks of the President's proclamation, and the way the war should be conducted. C. E. Carr, Esq., of Galesburg, a very entertaining and forcible speaker, has also been invited, and has signified his purpose to be present.

Come one and all, and let it be shown how earnest the loyal men of Chicago are in sustaining the great and beneficent act of the President!

BUELL.

It is claimed as a great merit for General Buell that after allowing Bragg the whole summer to create an army, and after suffering him to march north from Chattanooga, he (Buell) managed to reach Louisville before his antagonist. We grant that after the campaign became a foot race, General Buell made good time in reaching the Ohio, but we are not disposed to forget that his strategy has cost us the abandonment of nearly all the ground won by the bloody encounters of Donelson and Shiloh, and the two galling disasters of Richmond and Munfordsville. We have given the enemy not only the territory but the crops of North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, without which they would suffer greatly the coming winter for want of grain and meat. Rapid marches are often meritorious, even when made in the wrong direction. But the antecedent facts in this case are too striking to be overlooked. The march upon Louisville amounts simply to this, that Gen. Buell, after a year's campaign, has got back to his starting point one day ahead of the enemy.

New York.

The following are the two tickets now in the field in New York:

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Governor....James S. Wadsworth of Livingston.
Lieutenant Governor....Lyman Tremain of Albany.
Canal Commissioner....Oliver Ladue of Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector....Andreas Willman of New York.
Clerk of Appeals....Charles Hughes.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Governor....Horatio Seymour of Oneida.
Lieutenant Governor....David R Floyd Jones of Queens.
Canal Commissioner....William J. Skinner of Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector....Gaylord J. Clark of Niagara.
Clerk of Appeals....Frederick A. Tallmadge of New York.

The ballot for governor in the Republican State Convention was as follows:

Whole number of votes	379
Necessary to a choice	191
Gen. Wadsworth	231
Gen. Dix	110
Lyman Tremain	34
Scattering	2

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 26, 1862.

The governor has consented to the raising of a regiment of cavalry by Colonel Capron of Peoria, and it has been mustered in as the 13th regiment. It now musters 800 men. This is the fifth cavalry regiment under the last call.

The 68th regiment, three months volunteers, was mustered out of the service this morning at 10 o'clock. This is a fine regiment containing a large number of the very best men in the country. Many of the men will re-enlist as soon as they can go home and see their families.

Field officers have been appointed for the 113th regiment as follows: Capt. Hoge of Chicago, colonel; Paddock of Kankakee, lieutenant colonel; and Capt. Yates of Kane county, as major. These appointments have been made upon the unanimous request of the line officers of the regiment. Orders have gone forward for the immediate equipment of this regiment now at Chicago, for its preparation for the field.

The 100th regiment, Col. Dustin, at Chicago, has received marching orders from the adjutant general.

Five regiments now organized at Camp Butler, and which have been waiting for their pay for several days, are now being paid off and will be sent forward. The delay in sending these and other regiments to the field has been occasioned by the want of pay. In no instance have marching orders been withheld by the State authorities, after a regiment had been clothed, armed and paid. In fact several days since, under an urgent call, several regiments were sent off before being paid or armed. But for the want of clothing, arms and pay, we might have now had fifty regiments in the field; as it is we have sent between thirty and forty, including those now under marching orders.

There but few regiments now organized. As soon as organized, regiments now in camps Butler and Douglas go forward. Unorganized regiments at country camps will be ordered to these camps and organized. At these camps and the general government has been unable to furnish ... [illegible]

Gen. Buell's Successor.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

There is reason to hope that the government will be under consideration the question of appointing a successor to Gen. Buell, if not also that of assigning one general to the command of all the West, now divided into several departments. General Hunter and ... have both been spoken of in connection with the position.

DISMISSED FROM THE MILITARY SERVICE.

By direction of the President, Capt. S. M. ... assistant adjutant general United States volunteers, is dismissed from the service of the United States, for having offered ... a soldier and collect his pay for a ... the amount.

... P. Waldo commissary of ... volunteer service, is hereby dismissed ... absence from his post and ... neglect of duty.

THE WOUNDED AT IUKA.

FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

We are glad to announce the fact that the Chicago Sanitary Commission have succeeded in getting to Iuka, Miss., three full car loads of hospital stores and clothing for the use of the wounded in the hospitals at that place. The stores went from their rooms in this city immediately on receipt of the news of the battle, and without a moment's delay were, under the care of an intelligent and untiring agent, put through to their destination. We need not say that our brave boys were thankful for the efforts in their behalf, nor need we do more than state the facts of the usefulness of this commission, to impel our people of the West to new exertion to continue its effectiveness.

Below we print what we believe to be a full and complete list of the wounded at Iuka.

SEMINARY HOSPITAL.

Thos. Stewart, Co. G 19th Indiana, wrist.
Thos Wallace, G, 11th Missouri, ankle.
R. Tatting, B, 26th Missouri, thigh.
R. Sisson, C, 10th Missouri, face.
B. Ritter, A, 5th Iowa, head
J. M. Smith, K, " slightly.
G. N. Baldwin, C, 47th Indiana, head
Thos. Simonton, E, 48th Indiana, shoulder.
J. M. Watson, A, 2d Iowa cavalry, foot and thigh.
J. Reeder, G, 4th Minnesota, leg, slightly.
N. J. Painley, C, 11th Missouri, thigh.
K. Smith, I, 17th Iowa, knee.
J. Gamel, B, 80th Ohio, severely.
J. Lili, F, 10th Missouri, "
N. T. Orr, C, 5th Iowa, hip.
N. C. Hank, A, 5th Iowa, hip.
H. Krummel, C, 26th Missouri, shoulder.
Chas. Haglen, 11th Ohio battery, leg.
A. V. Bueno, " " slightly.
J. Palmer, E, 10th Missouri, severely.
C. Rupple, F, 11th Missouri, "
H. C. Renehart, K, 5th Iowa, "
John Renehart, K, " "
M. L. Fritze, 11th Ohio battery, "
J. H. Vain, " "
J. M. Barnes, F, 10th Iowa, lungs.
J. Bean, C, 11th Missouri, foot.
C. B. Harris, A, 5th Iowa, shoulders.
C. Helmsley, A, " "
N. Busmel, B, 5th Iowa.
J. Vansta, B, 5th Iowa.
S. Wishart, D, 10th Missouri.
A. Salters, D, " "
M. F. Jellisin, 16th Ohio battery.
J. W. Moore, K, 11th Missouri, severely.
A. Sall, K, 5th Iowa, leg.
R. A. Fernil, A, 5th Iowa.
J. Ross, E, 4th Minnesota.
J. Borden, B, 5th Iowa
E. A. Drake, G, 47th Illinois.
J. Evchart, 11th Ohio battery.
J. Lallahan, C, 26th Missouri.
A. Brooks, A, 11th "
J. D. Freeman, C, 11th Ohio battery.
H. Hedge, B, 80th Ohio.
S. Mills, D, 5th Iowa.
R. Rice, D, 26th Missouri.
R. Hadin, I, 26th "
H. A. Willis, A, 16th Iowa, severely.
J. Web, A, 5th Iowa.
R. Glass, co. D, 10th Missouri, hip.
J. P. Royale, A, 5th Iowa, shoulder.
J. ... Jackson, C, 17th Iowa, foot.
A. B. Kellogg, D, 4th Minnesota, ankle.
P. D. Sizer, F, 5th Iowa, foot.
A. J. McVeary, B, 26th Missouri, thigh.
D. Hanner, F, 11th Missouri, arm.
W. Bush, D, 5th Iowa, severely.
Z. Hood, D, 5th Iowa, slightly.
S. ... Warner, K, 48th Indiana, severely.
W. P. ... Stragdon, B, 5th Iowa, severely.
R. P. Curtis, D, 26th Missouri, hip.
T. M. Vincent, C, 26th Missouri, severely.
J. A. Culourtson, K, 17th Iowa, severely.
O. Clarke, 11th Ohio battery, slightly.
R. Bunbridge, F, 26th Missouri, slightly.
H. C. Worley, 11th Ohio Battery, severely.
H. Roberts, C, 5th Iowa, leg amputated.
G. C. Rhodes, D, 48th Indiana, both thighs.
J. Dizzell, K, 4th Minnesota.
J. Stevens, D, 10th Missouri.
J. Healey, K, 5th Iowa.
F. G. Tubbs, A, 5th Iowa.
J. M. Londerback, B, 5th Iowa.
J. P. Banks, B, 5th Iowa.
A. Reed, B, 11th Missouri.
J. McCrosky, B, 5th Iowa.
R. Broner, D, 17th Iowa.
J. Donnely, A, 23d Missouri.
Peter Lozy, D, 26th Missouri.
J. P. Shoulton, H, 5th Iowa.

IUKA SPRING HOUSE.

Serg't John E. Pace, co. D, 5th Iowa, forehead, slightly.
James Reynolds, D, 5th Iowa, scalp, slightly.
Wm. Woodward, D, 5th Iowa, right thigh, buckshot, severely.
Jacob Site, D, 5th Iowa, right leg, buckshot, severely.
Corp'l J. W. Johnson, D, 5th Iowa, both thighs, severely.
L. E. Strong, 5th Iowa, left arm, buckshot.
Corp'l Wm. Wooney, D, 5th Iowa, right hip, buckshot, slightly.
Corp'l Jeremiah Casey, E, 26th Missouri, left thigh broken, severely.
Charles P. Read, I, 5th Iowa, right arm and forearm, severely.
Henry Ernst, E, 18th Iowa, both severely—accidentally.
Wm. W. Stevens, I, 5th Iowa, both thighs, dangerously.
George W. Shultz, A, 48th Indiana, abdomen, severely.
Second Serg't Andrew M. Vance, H, 17th Iowa, contusion on back from shell.
Martin Weaver, G, 48th Indiana, left shoulder and thigh, severely.
Wm. Shuler, I, 5th Iowa, right leg, slightly.
Henry H. Lung, I, 48th Indiana, buckshot in arm.
Wm. Greer, E, 26th Missouri, thigh, severely.
Samuel Bable, K, 48th Indiana, left thigh flesh wound, severely.
George Gandy, K, 17th Iowa, in the hand.
Wm. Baugheman, E, 5th Iowa, calf of leg.
Hugh White, K, 17th Iowa, above the knee.
Nelson Lowel, C, 2d Iowa cavalry, throat.
Jos. Ott, I, 48th Ind., leg.
F. Doolittle, serg't, D, 5th Iowa, thigh.
David Jones, F, 5th Iowa, amputation of left arm, and in both thighs, dead.
Hugh Ridway, H, 47th Illinois, left leg.
J. D. Preston, B, 5th Iowa, below the elbow.
Hiram H. Hall, B, 5th Iowa, in the finger.
Zenheim Clemens, 5th Iowa, in the hip.
T. S. Littelton, B, 5th Iowa, in the head.
J. Cormody, C, 5th Iowa, in right arm and head.
A. R. Kinsel, E, 5th Iowa, leg.
S. Ross, F, 5th Iowa, thigh.
Jos. Bloomfield, I, 48th Indiana, side.
Jos. H. Delong, B, 5th Iowa, leg.
David Heron, corp'l, B, 5th Iowa, side and arm.
J. S. Smeer, A, 5th Iowa, knee.
Jno. Ach, G, 4th Minnesota, leg below knee.
Sylvester Turner, B, 11th Missouri, neck.
Corp'l W. H. Cooper, I, 11th Missouri, abdomen.
Albert Byner, I, 11th Missouri, side.
Michael Werrenberg, 11th Ohio battery, shoulder blade.
Joseph White, E, 4th Minnesota, sick.
Henry Harper, I, 4th Minnesota, sick.
C. V. Graham, C, 5th Iowa, thigh and back.
John Souslev, B, 48th Indiana, thigh and arm.
Wm. Dean, D, 10th Missouri, left leg.
Levi Renick, I, 4th Missouri, knee.
W. McCormick, D, 48th Indiana, thigh.
John Tobbe, G, 4th Minnesota, leg.
Antoine Bush, B, 11th Missouri, hip.
John H. Rose, C, 11th Missouri, ankle.
Serg't A. G. Long, F, 5th Iowa, arm.
John D. Axtl, G, 11th Missouri, thigh.
John Anderson, H, 17th Iowa, shoulder.
Lewis Swayler, G, 11th Missouri, thigh.
Corp'l Amos Singleton, F, 11th Missouri, shoulder.
Lieut. Jonas Goodwin, E, 4th Minnesota, fracture of the thigh.
Thos. H. Reeves, C, 4th Minnesota, in the hand.
C. G. Micheal, corp'l, B, 4th Minnesota, in the shoulder.
M. Willholm, K, 4th Minnesota, right hip.
Jno. E. Mecan, K, 4th Minnesota, leg.
Orland Lindersmith, E, 4th Minnesota, calf of leg.
Geo. Winchel, F, 4th Minnesota, left shoulder.
A. B. Morse, K, 4th Minnesota, back.
E. A. Bunker, E, 4th Minnesota, calf of leg.
Elias Draper, corp'l, F, 11th Missouri, left thigh.
Philip Hell, K, 26th Missouri, in the hand.
Jesse Lee, G, 17th Iowa, back.
Jno. B. Seigert, I, 11th Missouri, leg and arm.
Capt. M. M. Warner, I, 11th Missouri, thigh and foot, severely.
Lieut. Samuel S. Sample, G, 5th Iowa, thigh, flesh wound, severely.
Capt. S. M. Archer, C, 17th Iowa, thigh near joint, severely.
Jerome Wolsey, 11th Ohio battery, finger slightly, returned to duty.
Silas Wheaton, 11th Ohio battery, right leg, severely.
Wm. Bowen, 11th Ohio battery, right elbow, severely.
Hiram McDonald, 11th Ohio battery, right arm, severely.
Henry M. Walsh, 11th Ohio battery, mouth and right cheek, severely.
John M. Ihe, 11th Ohio Battery, both hands, severely.
Mathew Tree, 11th Ohio battery, right arm, severely.
John H. Mills, H, 11th Missouri, back and neck, slightly.
Corporal Geo. Quick, G, 11th Missouri, scalp contused, slightly.
Isaac N. Groves, F, 8th Wisconsin, fever.
R. G. Buntsinger, A, 48th Indiana, right eye, neck and shoulder, severely.
James Stevens, H, 26th Missouri, right hip, slightly.
Sergeant Michael Greer, E, 16th Missouri, right shoulder, severely.
Daniel Dunleavy, E, 26th Missouri, left side, slightly.
Arthur Wilkens, H, 26th Missouri, left cheek and right wrist, severely.
Alfred M. Craig, A, 26th Missouri, forehead, slightly.
Henry Throckum, H, 26th Missouri, head, slightly.
Chas. Segur, C, 8th Wisconsin, diarrhea.
E. H. Hyatt, E, 26th Missouri, right arm, severely.
Nelson Alexander, A, 5th Iowa, left knee, amputated.
Wilson E. Thurston, A, 5th Iowa, left hand, severely.
Lieut. H. D. Williams, I, 16th Iowa, abdomen (canister shot,) severely.
George Miller, A, 16th Iowa, right hand and right hip, severely.
Sergeant I. N. Lawrence, A, 16th Iowa, right forearm, severely.
E. L. Gorden, A, 16th Iowa, right arm, right breast, back of neck and chin, severely.
Corporal David ..., D, 17th Iowa, back and left shoulder and finger, dangerously.
Michael Conley, A, 16th Iowa, left eye, severely.
Edward Cassily, A, 16th Iowa, right shoulder, severely.
Corporal Isaac C. Munger, I, 16th Iowa, abdomen, slightly.
Henry Shultz, C, 26th Missouri, head, slightly.
W. C. Welsh, F, 16th Iowa, abdomen, slightly.
Corporal Joachim, B, 16th Iowa, right shoulder, severely.
Corporal Hans F. Hartman, B, 16th Iowa, back, (grape shot) severely.
David Loquier, K, 16th Iowa, forehead, (buck shot) slightly.
First Lieut. Robert Alcorn, D, 16th Iowa, left breast, (buck shot) slightly.
Samuel S. Ottinger, A, 5th Iowa, scrotum, slightly.
Sergeant M. R. Baird, F, 16th Iowa, left side, severely.
Thadias McNeely, D, 16th Iowa, mouth, severely, left leg slightly.
Edward ..., F, 16th Iowa, right shoulder, slightly, ... severely.
Corporal G. Quick, G, 16th Iowa, left heel, severely.
Sergeant James Roulton, F, 5th Iowa, left leg, severely.
Corporal Ruben P. Luther, F, 5th Iowa, left arm broken, severely.

Corporal H. B. Landers, I, 5th Iowa, left hand, severely.
George B. Tipton, F, 5th Iowa, left side and wrist, severely.
George W. Hopkins, E, 26th Missouri, left lung, mortally.
Tillmen H. Paton, D, 5th Iowa, left knee, severely.
A. B. Wiles, D, 5th Iowa, right forearm, (buckshot) severely.
Sergeant Heman Jones, D, 5th Iowa, right hip, severely.

IUKA HOTEL.

Charles Goss, co. F, 5th Iowa. Died Sept. 21; from Tallegrand, Iowa.
William Rohan, F, 26th Missouri. Died Sept 19.
P. F. Fetter, D, 48th Indiana. Died Sept. 20.
Wm. S. De Fore, K, 16th Iowa. Died Sept. 21.
Thos. Olson, A, 4th Minnesota.
John Dixon, E, 26th Missouri, severe.
Wm. Gamble, corp'l, C, 5th Iowa, severe; Caton.
Philip Tecter, D, 48th Indiana, dead; Rolling Prairie.
Wm. Knap, B, 5th Iowa. Lockport Ind.
Oliver Spooner, F, 2d Michigan cavalry, severe.
Jacob Reisinder, A, 48th Indiana, hand, severely.
W. Erhart, F, 5th Iowa, left arm.
Wm. McGill, K, 17th Iowa, flesh wound, right thigh.
Henry V. Fisher, G, 5th Iowa, right hand, severely.
Elijah Chichester, E, 5th Iowa, scalp slightly.
Benj. B. Shavler, K, 17th Iowa, right arm, slightly.
Richard E. Williams, E, 17th Iowa, scalp, slightly.
Ira C. Leary, 11th Ohio battery, slightly, from horse falling.
Wm. A. Brackey, I, 5th Iowa, scalp, right shoulder, badly.
Chals. A. Dewey, F, 48th Indiana, right thigh and scrotum.
Bradford Clark, G, 11th Missouri, thigh, severely.
Samuel Bowen, A, 11th Missouri, left shoulder and side, severely.
A. W. Reamer, E, 17th Iowa.
Geo. W. Palmer, C, 5th Iowa, throat and breast.
Wm. B. Wallace, C, 5th Iowa, foot, severely; arm, slightly.
George Boomer, A, 48th Indiana, foot, severely; hip and breast, slightly.
Sylvester H. C. Grubb, H, 17th Iowa, shoulder, badly.
John Syn, C, 11th Missouri, head, slightly.
George Monroe, E, 48th Indiana, hip, ... wound.
Walter Leeter, D, 48th Indiana, neck, slightly—Laporte.
Jackson D. Mitchell, A, 5th Iowa, right fore arm, severely.
Milton L. Godley, E, 17th Iowa, hand and breast, slightly.
G. N. A. Slate, F, 5th Iowa, right arm and breast, severely.
Henry Horn, A, 16th Iowa, flesh wound, shoulder.
John H. Allen, H, 26th Missouri, flesh wounds, both thighs, severely.
H. Voss, F, 5th Iowa, hand and thigh.
Rierson Miles, G, 5th Iowa, flesh wound.
Martin V. Lock, E, 16th Missouri, shoulder, severely.
George Oliver, E, 26th Missouri, hand, severely.
Wm. Vivin, E, 26th Missouri, shoulder, severely.
Burnet Knobb, D, 48th Indiana, hand, severely, Chicago.
Marcus Washburn, A, 48th Indiana, elbow, severely.
Henry Scott, B, 5th Iowa, arm and side.
Pat. Fay, H, 26th Missouri, arm, severely.
Henry Alt, H, 26th Missouri, shoulder, severely.
John W. Payser, capt., G, 48th Indiana, left thigh, severely.
N. I. Hughes, H, 5th Iowa, finger, severely.
Franklin Louis, G, 11th Missouri, left thigh, severely.
Adolp Pick, G, 16th Iowa, shoulder, head and thigh.
Cyrus Spicer, I, 11th Missouri, nose and right cheek.
Leonard Bathsville, 11th Ohio battery, arm and side.
Lemon Shyrock, K, 5th Iowa, right thigh.
Lieut. Jarvis, D, 5th Iowa, groin and thigh.
J. K. Smith, C, 5th Iowa, hip and right thigh.
W. Gench, F, 16th Missouri, left elbow, severely.
Chas. Gano, F, 5th Iowa, hand, severely.
Jas. W. Dunne, B, 4th Minnesota, right thigh, severely.
Henry Gipt, E, 16th Iowa, left jaw.
J. M. Whiteman, G, 5th Iowa, hand and back.
John P. Lanser, F, 11th Missouri, hand, severely.
W. L. Switzer, F, 5th Iowa, throat.
John Fletcher, F, 26th Missouri, knee.
Franklin Lewis, G, 11th Missouri, thigh, severely.
George S. Clark, D, 4th Minnesota, hip, severely.
Jacob L. Overturff, H, 5th Iowa, thigh, severely.
Humphrey Mitsaham, A, 16th Iowa, left thigh, slightly.
G. N. Thomas, G, 4th Minnesota, left ankle, severely.
J. M. Robertson, F, 11th Missouri, arm and side.
J. M. Kellogg, G, 5th Iowa, knee and arm.
Jno. Horn, B, 48th Indiana, head, severely.
Ed. DeCoga, K, 26th Missouri, knee.
John S. Parkhurst, E, 17th Iowa, leg, severely.
Derry McLaughlin, A, 11th Ohio Battery, hip and shoulder, severely.
J. M. Stephens, ..., 5th Iowa.
Lewis Elson, Lieut., C, 5th Michigan cavalry.
A. Raphart, C, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Albert Burchardt, capt., ..., 5th Michigan cavalry.
Robert Lynch, G, 5th Iowa, left leg, slightly.
William Dore, F, 11th Missouri, left shoulder, slightly.
S. D. Mormory, D, 4th Minnesota, leg and lungs, severely.
John W. Kasael, 1st lieut., A, 5th Iowa, wounded badly.
John Albaugh, captain, C, 5th Iowa, shoulder, slightly.
Joel Brown, captain, H, 5th Iowa, leg, slightly.
Charles Rhodes, 11th Ohio battery, leg, slightly.
Zachariah Welch, 11th Ohio battery, shoulder, badly.
William Bell, A, 48th Indiana, shoulder, slightly.
Adam Combe, E, 26th Missouri, knee, badly.
William Lock, E, 26th Missouri, leg and neck.
Bernard Isly, C, 26th Missouri, shoulder, badly.
Nathaniel Warren, K, 48th Indiana, back, badly.
Milton J. Richardson, F, 17th Iowa, ankle, badly.
W. J. Cline, F, 17th Iowa, side, badly.
John Basker, ..., jaw and throat, badly.
David C. Dutton, A, 11th Missouri, left hip, badly.
W. H. Hartman, D, 5th Iowa, right side, badly.
Abraham Rhonce, B, 48th Indiana, severely.
Fletcher E. Armstrong, 11th Ohio battery, thigh and hand.
Nathaniel Duff, A, 26th Illinois, thigh, badly.
W. A. E. Liedale, A, 5th Iowa knee, severely.
Charles Oalesen, H, 4th Minnesota, knee, severely.
John Boham, D, 48th Indiana, knee, severely.
James H. Warner, B, 48th Indiana, thigh and hand.
Orvil George, C, 5th Iowa, leg, severely.
W. A. Rice, B, 5th Iowa, thigh, severely.
H. W. Williams, captain, A, 48th Indiana, knee, severely.
Warner B. Parrott, D, 5th Iowa, arm, severely.
Michael McGowen, I, 16th Iowa, side, severely.
Harry Weaver, I, 5th Indiana, liver.
Christian Bos, F, 26th Missouri, right thigh, badly.
Frank J. Vereclat, C, 26th Ohio, eye, badly.
Isaac Untner, C, 26th Ohio, hand.
Thomas Ricketts, C, 26th Ohio, stomach, slight.
Jasper Shockley, H, 5th Iowa, left hand.
Benjamin Penn, H, 5th Iowa, left thigh.
A. Anthon, ..., 5th Iowa, side, severe.
... Isaac, F, 17th Iowa, hip, slight.
U. Dotsen, I, 26th Missouri, shoulder.
J. E. Haley, E, 26th Missouri, right leg.
T. J. Hibert, H, 16th Missouri, hand, severely.
S. Gard, G, 17th Iowa, foot, slight.
T. Joice, E, 26th Missouri, face.
D. Ligam, K, 16th Iowa, eyebrow, severe.
J. E. Woods, E, 5th Iowa, groin, slight.
J. F. Prey, E, 11th Missouri.
Martin Hoyne, C, 11th Missouri.
Sergeant J. D. Bale, E, 11th Missouri.
M. Shandier, K, 5th Iowa.
Wm. Miller, H, 26th Ohio.
Silas Bland, C, 26th Ohio.
Silas Car, I, 48th Indiana.
Sergeant S. B. Duncan, G, 17th Iowa.
Patrick Loftus, G, 4th Minnesota.
Ed. F. Larrigan, A, 11th Missouri.
G. G. Kemble, 1st serg't, D, 4th Minnesota.
J. W. Burdick, corp'l, F, 4th Minnesota.
W. H. Jewitt, F, 4th Minnesota.
— Isaacs, serg't, I, 4th Minnesota.
W. C. Mordon, I, 5th Iowa.
S. H. Sanderlin, I, 5th Iowa.
Henry F. Marvin, 5th Iowa.
Aug. Sunkel, E, 10th Missouri, arm.
J. Carter, I, 26th Missouri, right leg, severe.
C. Clifton, D, 26th Missouri, scalp, severe.
A. Billows, 2d lieut., A, 48th Indiana, right side, severe.
N. Eddy, colonel, 48th Indiana, shoulder and arm.
A. J. Guthridge, captain, K, 48th Indiana, right heel, severe.
W. A. Jenkins, 1st lieut., F, 48th Indiana, leg.
F. Perish, C, 26th Missouri, shoulder and breast.
H. Howard, D, 11th Missouri, left leg.
J. F. Stephens, C, 5th Missouri, right leg.
J. S. Matthews, 1st lieut., B, 5th Missouri, breast, severe.
A. B. Lewis, 1st lieut., E, 5th Missouri, right hip, severe.
W. Roan, F, 26th Missouri, lungs, severe.
W. H. Brown, E, 5th Iowa, back, slight.
G. W. Gordon, G, 48th Indiana, shoulder, severe.
A. Carpenter, G, 48th Indiana, shoulder, severe.
W. Spicer, I, 11th Missouri, right eye.
C. H. Osgood, I, 11th Missouri, right shoulder, slight.
John Hall, F, 5th Iowa, foot and groin.
J. J. Knolbeck, I, 17th Iowa, ..., badly.
S. Thompson, C, 5th Iowa, shoulder and leg.
J. Deal, K, 16th Iowa, leg, badly.
D. G. Glawson, F, 5th Iowa, shoulder and neck.
C. McAllister, F, 26th Missouri, head and ear.
W. Lytle, K, 5th Iowa, arm and leg, badly.
C. Lebrigde, F, 48th Indiana, arm and thigh, badly.
J. R. Faber, A, 5th Iowa, foot amputated.
P. Thom, D, 10th Missouri, left thigh amputated.
Col. G. B. Boomer, 26th Missouri, back and hip.
Capt. R. C. Cromelo, E, 26th Missouri, left shoulder, slight.
B. D. Dean, F, 26th Missouri, right ankle.
J. E. Burritt, E, 48th Indiana, left knee, severely.
J. S. Ashburn, C, 5th Iowa, right thigh.
K. Karsons, K, 16th Iowa, right thigh amputated.
W. De Fore, K, 16th Iowa, side, severely.
J. Stinemetz, E, 16th Iowa, hip, by falling off a horse.
Sergt. G. S. Gillespy, E, 16th Iowa, right side.
F. A. Forbes, E, 16th Iowa, face and left leg.
R. McClenahan, F, 5th Iowa, shoulder and back, severe.
E. Sebart, B, 4th Minnesota, left thigh, severe.
J. H. R. Hand, F, 5th Iowa, left leg, severe.
J. J. Mickey, G, 5th Iowa, ankle.
A. Campbell, G, 5th Iowa, arm, severe.
Col. Chambers, 16th Iowa, will recover.
G. A. Hutchinson, K, 4th Minnesota, right leg, severe.
M. Campbell, sergt., C, 5th Iowa, right thigh.
G. Jenkins, G, 5th Iowa, right thigh.
J. W. Grew, F, 16th Iowa, left shoulder.
W. Bunce, F, 5th Iowa, right lung.
J. Mumphre, G, 11th Missouri, right thigh.
J. Gwin, A, 48th Indiana, right hip, severe.
J. B. Sampson, D, 4th Minnesota, left kidney.
Chas. Goss, F, 5th Iowa, lungs, dead.
L. Horton, D, 16th Iowa, left leg.
W. C. Bausafus, B, 5th Iowa, hip, severely.
H. W. Whitcraft, A, 80th Ohio, face, neck and shoulder.
W. P. Montgomery, E, 26th Missouri, right hip.
J. D. Pinkey, E, 17th Iowa, cheek and neck.
R. Sharp, B, 16th Missouri, left thigh amputated.
F. Nichols, F, 48th Indiana, left hip.
10 men of the 11th Missouri wounded, can't get names, and about 10 killed outright.

Railroad Collision.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—A morning freight train on the Northern Central Railroad and a troop train northward came in collision at Porkton station. Both engines were smashed, and Seamon Horde, of the 33d Ohio regiment, was killed. This regiment was among those taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry and paroled, now *en route* for the Western border.

The passenger train to Baltimore came in collision with the wreck of the destroyed engines. No one was injured.

A number of rebel prisoners were brought in to-night and sent to Camp Curtin.

Railroad Disaster.

BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—A terrible collision took place on the Cumberland Valley railroad this morning, a few miles above Harrisburg. One of the trains had a number of Pennsylvania militia aboard, returning home. Ten or twelve soldiers were killed and twenty wounded, including several Philadelphians, and ten civilians wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Rebels Rebuilding the Railroad North from Gordonsville.

THE MEETING OF GOVERNORS.

Position of Members of the Cabinet on the Proclamation.

The Rebel Army at Winchester Not 75,000 Strong.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

Our pickets on the Upper Potomac are some little distance into Virginia, but nothing like a general forward movement has been made since the battle of Antietam. The situation is understood to continue as stated yesterday, with the rebels concentrating at Winchester.

Among the troops surrendered at Harper's Ferry was Colonel Mansby's Ohio regiment, which has already gone for service against the Sioux in the Northwest.

Col. Tom Ford says he will be able to clear himself entirely of all charges in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He says the chief engineer of Sigel's staff, who was there at the time, inspecting the fortifications, has furnished him a letter entirely exculpating him.

The fact that the rebels are engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock near Warrenton Junction, and are occupying Warrenton itself, seems to indicate that they seriously expect to be able to resume railroad communication from Gordonsville to Warrenton, and to bring their supplies up from Gordonsville on this side of the Blue Ridge.

It is asserted that at the conference of governors at Altoona, a very decided hostility to McClellan as a military man, was manifested, and the only two governors who professed confidence in his abilities were Todd and Curtin, but it is understood now that nothing was said on the subject to the president.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Dean of the 25th Ohio; 1st Lieut. William Bloodgood, 1st Michigan; Wm. G. Elston, company D, 61st Pennsylvania; Andrew Barber, company D, 3d Michigan; Sergt. G. E. Langley, company D, 1st Michigan; F. Squires, company K 33d Ohio, and Martin S Beebe, company E, 8th Michigan, are western officers and soldiers who died in hospitals here to-day.

It is stated in the papers here that Governor Stanly will speedily return to North Carolina, and that his relations with the government are unchanged. His professing to belong to San Francisco is explained to be merely for the purpose of making a show of keeping up his residence there, probably with a view to ulterior political advantages.

The position of the various members of the cabinet on the president's emancipation policy during the time that it was the subject of cabinet discussion may be accurately stated, and on a subject of such momentous interest, the information is due to the public. From the outside Secretary Chase has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its advocate. Secretary Welles favored emancipation and was specially energetic in urging it on. He really is in urging any point in public policy outside of his own department. Secretary Stanton, if not originally active in favor of emancipation by the present method, was at least not opposed to it while he was always outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike slavery under the war power, wherever and whenever slavery could be reached. Postmaster General Blair was throughout the most determined and even bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known, to the cabinet was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members, in protesting against its adoption. Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious, in his protests, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the cabinet in opposition to any policy of emancipation resembling that which the president finally adopted. Secretary Seward, Secretary Smith and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject. They opposed the proclamation not because they were averse to the abolition of slavery, but because they believed it would be as certainly accomplished by the legitimate progress of the war without the step the president has taken as with it, while they believed that abstaining from the proclamation would save trouble in the border States and avoid possible complications at the North. In short, they believed primarily in pushing the war as vigorously as possible, and have no doubt that the necessary result would be the destruction of slavery in the progress of the war—Secretary Smith very strenuously, Attorney General Bates with less persistency. Lincoln, as usual, when he has made up his mind, took the matters in his own hands, without much deference to the views of his cabinet officers, and even at the last, with little if any consultation.

Pope's officers, released from Richmond, about 100 in number, arrived this evening. Capt. C. N. Goulding of Ohio, concerning whose release fears had been expressed, on account of being a member of Pope's staff, is here with the rest. They all complain terribly of the treatment they have received. Twenty days leave of absence have been granted all of them.

Lieut. Col. Powell, of the 66th Ohio, whose name has not been included in the lists of wounded in the late battle, was severely wounded in the neck and thigh.

A deserter from the rebel army at Winchester arrived in Poolesville yesterday. He left Winchester on Wednesday morning, and says the rebel army concentrated at Winchester. They do not number more than 75,000 men, and are somewhat demoralized, and suffering for provisions. He participated in the engagements in Maryland, and says the rebel loss was terrible. Gen. Prior's brigade, out of 2,300 men, lost 1,651 in killed, wounded and missing. Longstreet's division lost one half, and Gen. McLaw's loss is 1,280 men out of 2,300 men engaged. Rebel officers and surgeons confess to a loss of 25,000 men in killed, wounded and taken prisoners. They estimate their loss in killed alone at between 4,000 or 5,000. The rebels are fortifying Winchester, impressing all negroes in the neighborhood to assist in contracting fortifications. The supplies the rebels stole in Maryland have become nearly exhausted, and little is to be obtained in that section of Virginia.

The rebel generals are exceedingly apprehensive that their supplies will be cut off by a movement of our troops at Washington on Gordonsville.

A train of 100 wagons, loaded with provisions, arrived from Richmond on Tuesday.

Major General McClernand and staff arrived here to-night, having come on from Altoona with the governors. As a Democratic politician of some note in political times, Gen. McClernand's opinion of the president's proclamation is worthy of note. *He is heartily and openly in favor of it*, and says it will greatly tend to quiet the public mind; that large portions of the loyal North demanded some such declaration as a matter of principle; that the less loyal classes were constantly predicting that some rash policy was sure to come, and declaring in advance the terrible things it would produce and said everybody knew the thing had to come, and the sooner it was over the better. General McClernand thinks it will not injure us at the South, because they have known all along that it was eventually and necessarily coming, while in Europe its effect cannot but be favorable.

ALEXANDRIA, September 26, 1862.

An engine started from Alexandria yesterday, and proceeded as far as Bristow. Shortly after arriving there a train of cars was seen approaching from the other side, but which, on discovering their danger, started back and disappeared. Eight rebel soldiers were found at Bristow, who had been stationed there to guard and assist in loading the debris found among the ruins of trains destroyed at that place. They were captured and brought down as prisoners. Sixteen freight cars were also found uninjured at Manassas, with about a half car-load of ammunition, which had been piled on the ground and covered with canvas. The rebels, it seems, got the idea, started by some Union prisoners, that this was an infernal machine, and so refused to approach it. It was loaded with the cars and brought down to Alexandria. No other troops were discovered in that vicinity. It was ascertained on good authority that trains were running night and day regularly to Culpepper, bringing supplies to the enemy, which were conveyed in wagons from that place by way of Sperryville and Front Royal to Winchester. The Rapidan Bridge is rebuilt, and a bridge over the Rappahannock was to be finished to-day. All the engines and cars not completely destroyed, have been run off from the stations above Bristow, and are now being used by the rebels.

Last week a line of pickets, established by the enemy, reached from Winchester to Brentsville, a point some six miles south of Manassas. This was to prevent residents south of that line escaping impressment, which is now being enforced in Virginia, where they have sway. Many, however, succeed, in eluding those pickets and reach our lines, leaving their families and domestic effects behind.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A Sandy Hook (Md.) letter reports boats arrived for a pontoon bridge, while a temporary bridge is to be thrown across the river for the passage of railroad trains.

The greater portion of the troops quartered in this vicinity are on the Virginia side.

Rumor says the rebels are at Winchester and have commenced fortifying.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Rear Admiral Dupont reports to the navy department, under date of the 18th, that on the 9th inst. the United States brig Braziliero captured the schooner Defiance of Nassau, in Labello Sound, while attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, kerosene oil, &c. She also had in her cargo about ninety-six boxes, containing cases of gin, which was placed in the spirit room of the Braziliero. The crew of the Defiance will be sent North at the first opportunity. They are all said to be citizens of rebel States, and engaged in the business of running the blockade. The captured vessel has been sent North in charge of a prize crew.

Gov. Stanly, having transacted his official business, will immediately return to North Carolina. It is understood that the relations between himself and the government are entirely harmonious.

A man signing himself R. P. Noble, communicated to this evening's *Star* a statement, which he professes to make on direct information, that Colonel Ford did not evacuate Maryland Heights until he had received a fourth and peremptory order from Col. Miles to do so, and, besides, his long range ammunition had become exhausted. He asks for a suspension of opinion.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: Gen. Sickles was to-day placed in command of Hooker's old division. Gen. Carr is assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, Gen. Graves. These assignments give great satisfaction to the rank and file of this division.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE LOYAL STATES.

They Visit the President and Deliver an Address.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The *Post* says editorially, "there is not the slightest foundation in fact for rumors of certain governors endeavoring to impose upon the convention at Altoona, and upon the president, in regard to any general in the field or elsewhere, or in regard to other details of the management of the war. The action of the convention was most loyal. The only act of the meeting was to draw up a brief letter to the president, thanking him for his emancipation proclamation, expressing confidence in his wisdom and discretion, and offering him their warmest cooperation and that of their States, in all measures requisite for carrying on the war to a successful end. The letter closes by suggesting to the president the propriety of providing for a corps of reserves, not less than 100,000 men, to be put into training in camps in the different States and made ready for use, and proffering their hearty co-operation. All the governors present signed the letter except Bradford of Maryland. The Convention informally agreed to call the attention of the government to the usefulness of sending to their homes sick and wounded soldiers, also to call attention to the practice now prevailing of permitting captured soldiers giving their parole to the enemy. It was shown in discussion that the States are not to blame for any deficiency in their troops, delays in mustering them into service being caused by lack of mustering officers, clothing, equipments &c.

The reporter learns that the *Post's* article is on the authority of one of the members of the Convention.

There was no dispute nor improper warmth of debate whatever. The convention was of the most polite, kind and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity in support of the government, the President and the prosecution of the war, the principal aim of the conference being to express to the President their sentiments, and to proffer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm.

All excepting Gov. Bradford of Maryland were heartily convinced of the wisdom of the proclamation to emancipate slaves, and were desirous of expressing this conviction to the President in conference.

Various details relating to recruiting, organization and equipment, and transportation of troops, were discussed. The governors freely compared notes, and agreed upon various points in this connection, which they agree to submit to the president and secretary of war. They did not put anything in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, and believing that the friendly verbal communications in a polite and respectful interview, would give them effect so far as they might be regarded correct or beneficial. Care and removal of sick and wounded, and the subject of furloughs to soldiers, &c., attracted great attention, the subject being to produce returns, which all felt to be needed to secure the happiness of families, whose protectors are away, the welfare of soldiers and true efficiency of the army, to carry out which reforms, should the government adopt them, the State will cheerfully co-operate. It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so regulated so as to prevent future abuse. It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserve after the quota already called for shall be filled, of not less than 100,000 men, to be detailed and disciplined at home, and to be called out in cases of sudden emergency, at such point where there may be need of their services, and to be mustered into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The governors of the following loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Pennsylvania: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire and Indiana.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the governors had an interview with the president and presented an address, expressing, first, their candid, personal and official respect for the president; second, their determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the president's constitutional authority, the governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States; third, pledging to the president their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory unless all the rebels should return to constitutional duty and obedience; fourth, congratulating the president upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves of rebels, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy; fifth, referring to the merits of the soldiers who fought our battles.

The governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

It is ascertained from those who had the best opportunity of knowing, that no proposition was made at the recent conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of Gen. McClellan, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army, or as to the future disposal of that gentleman.

Their address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. Andrew at the suggestion of the other governors present. Gov. Bradford alone did not sign the address, expressing the fear that the proclamation of emancipation of the slaves might not prove so advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The interview between the president and governors this afternoon continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. While plainly intimating their confidence in the president's integrity and ability, and assuring him of their determination to support him in discharging his duties, their recommendations partook of the nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the subjects he said has already received executive consideration, but others had now for the first time been presented, he requested they might be reduced to writing, in order that they might be met, with the attention which their importance demands. The governors having transacted their business with the president, some of them left this afternoon for their respective homes.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Important Engagement with Guerillas.

POSITION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM FRANKFORT

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—The story of Brigadier General Dumont being under arrest for falling back without orders, is false. Dumont neither fell back without orders, nor has been arrested, but, on the contrary, has been assigned to the command of a division.

Capt. Morris of the Clinton county Home Guards, a few days since, attacked Champ Furguson's guerilla band, killing Furguson and fifteen others. Bragg's pickets were at Middletown, twelve miles from here. It is said they withdrew on the approach of our pickets. Bragg's main body is reported to be moving towards Springfield.

Frankfort advices say no rebels are there, except a few sick ones, and those in Lexington are supposed to be evacuating.

LOUISVILLE, MIDNIGHT.—The city is quiet, but blocked up all day with Buell's forces passing through to camping grounds in the vicinity.

Hotels and boarding houses are crowded to overflowing. The market is almost drained of the necessaries of life, from producers and marketmen being kept back by a rigid system of passes. Business is becoming quite active, but no liquor is allowed to be sold. Refugees are rapidly returning.

FROM MEMPHIS AND CAIRO.

Steamer Attacked on the Lower Mississippi.

EXPLOSION OF AN ARSENAL AT COLUMBUS, KY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept 21, via CAIRO, Sept. 26, 1862.

The steamer Iatan and ram Queen of the West, on a return trip from below, were informed by a colored man that they would be attacked on their return. They were, and had a fight, when they found they were opposed by 2,000 men and three guns. The steamer being riddled, and several men wounded, passed up the river after returning the fire with muskets and howitzers, killing about 100 of the enemy. Capt. Chas. Leeds, of the Alhambra, was wounded slightly. Five were wounded on the Iatan, and some other damage done.

The steamer Eugene on her way down yesterday was hailed at Fort Randolph by thirty or forty guerillas, and ordered to round to. She did so, as she had freight and two passengers to land there, but did not put out her plank, suspecting foul play. The clerk went ashore to collect freight, when he was seized and held, thirty ruffians standing there, and ordered the boat ashore. The captain cried to the engineer to back out. He did so. The pilot at the risk of his life piloted the Eugene out amid repeated volleys, the shots piercing the pilot-house and texas of the steamer. No one was killed. A shot grazed the leg of Mr. Bayley, the pilot, and it is wonderful that many innocent women and children were not killed by the cowardly wretches. The Eugene had a large list of passengers and a valuable assorted cargo, which the guerillas had brought wagons to carry off. The clerk, Dalsel, remains a prisoner.

The steamer Gladiator is just in from Helena. Gen. Benton had just returned, but we have as yet no definite report of the results of his expedition, if any.

There is much sickness in General Steel's army.

CAIRO, Sept. 26, 1862.

Yesterday evening, at the arsenal at Columbus, while the workmen were preparing cartridges, an explosion took place, causing a general stampede among citizens and soldiers and destroying a large amount of ordnance, stores and cotton. No lives were lost. One hundred thousand dollars worth of ammunition were destroyed.

The Tecumseh arrived this evening with eighty prisoners captured at Iuka; twenty-nine were paroled, forty-one sent to Camp Douglas, and eleven will go to Alton.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Hindman Hurrying Up Reinforcements.

Gen. Curtis on the President's Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept 26, 1862.

Information has been received in Springfield that Hindman has temporarily left his army, and is now in Little Rock, hurrying forward more men and supplies for his troops. The rebels were receiving a stream of reinforcements from Texas and western Louisiana. A staff officer at Springfield telegraphs here that a battle will certainly take place unless the rebels retreat.

General Schofield has been relieved of the chief command of the State militia, to enable him to devote his attention to field operations.

General Curtis, in a speech last evening, said he was not in favor of the Union as it used to be or was now, but as it should be. His allusions to the emancipation proclamation were enthusiastically applauded.

Secessionists are quite loud against the proclamation. This gives them a chance to abuse the government and plead loyalty simultaneously.

The order for closing stores at 4 o'clock has been rescinded, the State militia having been duly organized.

The steamer Shreveport arrived to-day from the extreme upper Missouri River, having gone 3,300 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 100 miles farther than any previous boat.

Clinton B. Fisk, colonel of the 33d Missouri volunteers, when tendered a brigadiership, with authority to raise a brigade, rejected the commission, but accepted the authority mentioned. His reply was, that when he raised the men and showed his ability in active service to command them in the field, he would accept promotion, but not before.

Poindexter's leg having been amputated on account of a severe wound, it is supposed he will die. He is disabled for life for guerilla operations. The inference that the amputation was done purposely, will be answered by the fact that it was done at Poindexter's own request, and the danger is occasioned because it was delayed too long.

The missing charges against McKinstry have turned up in the quartermaster's safe. The bearer is said to have been off on a spree.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision of a Troop Train—Thirty Soldiers Wounded.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—A troop train consisting of twenty freight cars, containing the 20th Pennsylvania militia, while on its way from near Castle this forenoon, met with a terrible disaster. The train was behind time and waited at Carlisle for the other train to pass, but not coming along as expected, the troop train proceeded on its way. The weather was quite foggy, and when within a mile of the bridge a short distance from this town the train suddenly came upon an engine standing on the track. The engine attached to the troop train was immediately reversed, but too late to prevent a collision, and the two engines came together with a terrific force. The first car immediately behind the tender attached to the troop train was crushed into fragments and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded. The second car was driven into the first and completely destroyed. The third car was thrown on top of the second, crushing through the roof of it. Both engines are a complete wreck. The cause of the accident was gross carelessness. Thirty soldiers were seriously wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Admiral Farragut's Operations at Mobile.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from the Gulf via Port Royal. She brings Lieut. Walker, of the gunboat Winona, twenty-five officers and 203 seamen invalids, and discharged six persons and seven refugees.

The general health of the squadrons in the Gulf is good. Naval expeditions are being fitted out at Pensacola and Port Royal. The public will probably hear of important achievements by the former in a week or two.

On the 13th the gunboat Winona, Lieut. Commanding Thornton, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, below Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew and damaging her greatly by the explosion of a eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unhurt.

On the 9th the Connecticut captured the English schooner Rambler, laden with cotton, which had escaped the blockade at Sabine Pass. Instructions were found on board to sell her cargo at Havana, purchase powder, medicine and army shoes, and return to Sabine Pass. She was sent to Ship Island.

Col. Jack Hamilton, formerly member of Congress from Texas, and a strong Union man, had escaped and arrived at Southwest Pass. He had been secreted in the mountains twenty-one days. He was accompanied by six friends. He reports a strong Union feeling in the western part of the State.

Extracts from Richmond Papers on Recent Battles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The *Herald* has extracts from rebel papers relative to the late battles in Maryland.

The Richmond *Enquirer* claims the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory. It was directed by Lee in person, with 60,000 men in his command. The rebel account makes our force 150,000. Jackson commanded the left of the rebel line, Hill the right, and Longstreet the centre.

It is admitted that our artillery was used with terrible effect and that upon the whole the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign.

The following is a list of rebel commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement: Gen. Stark of Mississippi, commanding Jackson's division, killed; Brigadier General Branch, of North Carolina, killed; Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, wounded in the hip, not dangerously; Brigadier-General Wright of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg; Brigadier-General Lawton, in the leg; Brigadier-General Armistead, in the foot; Brigadier-General Ripley in the neck, not dangerously; Brigadier-General Ransom, of North Carolina, slightly.

The Petersburg *Express* makes the significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South must now be banished. The experiment to rouse her people to follow the fortunes of the rebel army is proclaimed to have been a dead failure, and the devoted adherence of the State government, the press and the majority of the people to the federal government is acknowledged by the *Express*. The victories at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg it declares to be unprofitable to the rebel cause. The same journal advocates as the next move of the rebel army the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and an attack on Pierpont in Western Virginia.

Gold—The Central America Troubles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamship Ariel has arrived with $887,000 in treasure from California.

The news from the Isthmus is not important. Mosquera has seized all the church property, and banished the priests and sent the nuns out of the country. The priests managed to carry off all the valuables. Opino and Calvo doubtless escaped to St. Thomas on the English steamer. This will prolong the war, as will the recent treaty between Equador and Arboleda, as the former will probably assist the late government.

The President's Proclamation in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The president's emancipation proclamation is commented on in favorable terms by the press generally. The leading journals heartily endorse its policy.

Restored.

JOLIET, Sept. 26—Rev. Dr. Tiffany of Chicago, has been fully restored by the Rock River Conference, now in session here.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—At No. 8 Washington street, corner of Wabash avenue, a good COOK, WASHER and IRONER. None others need apply.

WANTED—By a sober, competent Cook, a situation in a hotel, respectable boarding house or private family. Good references given. Please call at No. 9 North Clark street, opposite the Hamilton House.

WANTED—Fifty Shoe Binders on leather work. Apply at the office of McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe manufacturers, No. 45 Wabash avenue. McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & Co.

WANTED.—To Wholesale Merchants. A lawyer of ten years experience in the Courts, and as a collector, desires a situation with a first-class wholesale house in Chicago. Will act as Book-Keeper or Salesman when not otherwise engaged. The best of city references given. Address "Collector," Adams House, Chicago.

WANTED.—To Railroad Companies. A first-class Book-Keeper, exempted from draft, who has lately held a responsible position in the Government service, wishes a situation as Book-Keeper or Clerk in a Freight Office. Address "A. B. C." at this office.

WANTED.—A gentleman wants a room in a private family near the Post Office. Unfurnished preferred. Address "ROOM," Post Office Box 290.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent men to canvass for subscribers to fine illustrated popular works. Good men can make from THREE TO FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY. The highest commissions paid ever offered in the West. LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, C. J. W..., Agent, 186 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To Exchange, five twenty-five horse power Steam Engines, new, for city property. $800 in Boots and Shoes, and cash for House and Lot in the city. $3,000 Essences and Essential Oils for Land. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Marble Mantle Piece, 25 bbls. Cider Vinegar, Rum, Gin, Port Wine, &c., for City Lots. Address I. C. LAMB, No. 184 Randolph street, Exchanging Agent. Enclose stamp.

WANTED.—A respectable widow lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper. Would not object to the care of a small family. Good references given and required. Address Post Office Box 2865.

WANTED—A Situation as Weighman, or to oversee hands over stock. Address "G. W. B." Tribune Office, where an interview can be had.

BRANDY COLORING AND SYRUP.—Extra fine French Brandy Coloring AND WHITE SUGAR SYRUP, Manufactured and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

TO LAWYERS.—For sale a carefully selected Law Library, notary commission and business of the owner. This is a rare chance for a lawyer wishing to locate. Books are good as new, and offered at a great discount from catalogue prices. Address Box 41 Earlville, Ill.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—By order of the Directors, a special meeting will be held at the Rooms, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock to consider any measure that may be proposed in regard to the "Mercantile Battery." MERRIL LADD Sec'y.

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Hotel accommodations, situated at 390 South Clark street, between Harrison and Van Buren streets, within one block of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroads. Doing a good business, both transient and with boarders. Terms easy and immediate possession. P. O. Box 1412.

TO RENT—House No. 225 North Lasalle street. Large enough for any ordinary family; gas and water; in a first rate neighborhood. Furniture for sale or rent if desired. Apply at the house or at 118 and 120 South Water street. Possession ... moderate.

PERSONAL.—If the lady who seemed much interested and pleased with a certain gentleman she met upon one of the streets of the South side, will address "Union," through Post Office Box 2673, she will hear from one who was much pleased with her, and desires to make her acquaintance.

KIER & CO'S CARBON OIL, 300 bbls. of the above Celebrated Burning Oil is offered for sale at the lowest market price by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—Portable Engines from Three to Fifteen Horse Power. Also, one Second-hand Six Horse Power. One of our manufacture can be seen in operation at S. Farwell's Bag Factory corner of ... Water street in this city. Apply to A. S. Wood at the Sherman House, or at J. C. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 192 Washington street. A. S. WOOD.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Wanted to Rent, three Unfurnished Rooms on moderate terms suitable for a small family convenient to the Illinois Central R. R. Depot. Address "H. W. F." Tribune Office.

BOARDING—A Few Desirable Rooms, with Board can be obtained at the first door south of Ringgold Place on Indiana Avenue. Terms moderate.

FOR THE SUFFERING MINNESOTIANS. There will be a grand Basket Pic Nic at Haas's Park, On TUESDAY NEXT, September 30th, For the benefit of the suffering people in Minnesota. Trains leave the Galena Depot ... A. M., and return at ... P. M. Tickets both ways, ... cents, of which ... cents will be given to the ... Mr. Haas intends to send the whole amount of the net proceeds to the sufferers in Minnesota. A band of music has kindly offered to furnish music gratis for the occasion. In case of inclemency of the weather, the Pic Nic will take place on Thursday, October 2d.

PURE SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL, manufactured by and constantly on hand and for sale to the trade in lots to suit, by A. F. CROSKEY.

$3,000 TO $5,000—Wanted ... a Drug Store or a Drug and Book ... Address giving full particulars, Post Office Box ..., Sterling, Ill.

New Advertisements.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, on hand or made to order, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, Either singly or in complete sets.

STATIONERY, In all its varieties, at the lowest rates.

GOLD PENS. The largest assortment in the West, of various stamps, which we sell at the manufacturer's LOWEST PRICES. F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

PITTSBURGH BOTTLES, BRANDY AND WINES, 5's and 6's, CLARETS AND HOCKS, SQUARE SCHNAPPS, Qts. and Pts, FLASKS, Quarts, Pints and Half Pints, And a general assortment of Demijohns, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street.

IMPORTANT SALE AT MONTREAL OF THE CARGO IN BOND —OF— CHOICE NEW CROP TEAS, JUST LANDED EX. "ALMA," DIRECT FROM SHANGHAE, AND THE CARGO —OF— SELECTED COFFEE, EX "THETIS," FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, ALSO, The usual large assortment —OF— WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS, &C. Fresh London Groceries, Will take place by Auction, ON ACCOUNT OF Messrs. I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. —ON— Wednesday, 8th of October, AT 9 O'CLOCK. JOHN LEEMING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Catalogues will be prepared, and the TEAS and COFFEES may be sampled, previous to the Sale. MONTREAL, 16th Sept., 1862.

WILLIAM BARKER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, SALT, FLOUR, Tobacco, Cigars, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors. Store No. 9 Springfield Block, Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Dealers will always find a large stock, and fresh goods from which to select, and at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Terms strictly cash.

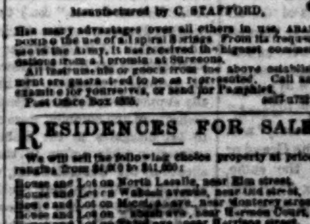
$1,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST class Chicago City Property, at TEN PER CENT. Without Commissions, on one year or over. Apply to M. T. COLE, 13 Lasalle street.

MONS. G. MIRASOLE HAS REMOVED HIS Dancing Academy To No. 214 Wabash Avenue, (Between Adams and Jackson Streets.) Which he has refitted in Elegant Style, and at Great Expense, with every convenience for contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to perfect themselves in the graceful carriage of good dances. Mons. Mirasole has been well known to the Chicago Public for a number of years, as having been unsparing in his efforts to keep his Schools and Parties STRICTLY SELECT, and he solicits ... of the location for his New Academy in this ... portion of the city ... The Season by a Grand Opening Party, next Tuesday Evening, October 2d, when he will be pleased to meet again his friends.

WHISKYS. COMMON RECTIFIED of all grades, EXTRA COPPER DISTILLED, old and new. E. & T. MEARS & CO's four years old RYE. OVERHOLT'S MONONGAHELA, Various grades, and RYE MALT. Also, a very large stock of the various brands usually sold in this market, by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 & 53 S. Water st.

CHAPMAN'S OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—300 bbls, of No. 1 Cider Vinegar, WARRANTED PURE, Of the above brand, for sale to the wholesale trade by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

J. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Branch Office, 58 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.



Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, ... Patents. ... Surgical Splints, &c., &c.

DR. WILCOX'S Patent Artificial Leg, Manufactured by C. STAFFORD. Has many advantages over all others in use, ... in the Army. It has received the highest commendations ... Call and examine for yourselves, or send for Pamphlet.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE. We will sell the following choice property at prices ranging from $4,000 to $11,000: House and Lot on North Lasalle, near Elm street. House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near ... House and Lot on ... House and Lot on ... Harrison street. Apply to HERS & SLOCUM, No. ... Dearborn street.

SALT. Ground Alum and Turks Island Salt, For sale, to arrive. UNDERWOOD & CO., ... Water st.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue, ... Children's Class ... Evening Class ...

New Advertisements.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INS. CO., Write on all desirable fire risks at CURRENT RATES. HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 1 South Clark st., cor. South Water. Cash Capital and Surplus...$6,309,130. Invested in this country....$1,045,350.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY on Kinzie and North Water streets, BETWEEN CLARK AND RUSH STREETS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept 25th, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all owners of property on Kinzie and North Water streets, between Clark and Rush streets, that they are required to make forthwith all connections with the Gas, Water and Sewerage Pipes which are now or will hereafter be needed ... The streets named above are about being filled to grade under the authority of the Board of Public Works, and owners are now required to make the improvements ... By order of the Board, A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can and will sell as low as they can be purchased East. ... that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships: City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna. Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ... General Western Agents, ... Lasalle street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East. ... TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., ... Lake street Chicago.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling, IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke entering into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET.

HOPS! HOPS! HOPS! 30 bales PRIME EASTERN, 50 bbls. IRISH MOSS. AMERICAN ISINGLASS, AMERICAN ISINGLASS, 50 bbls. and cases of NORWOOD & MANNING'S SUPERIOR MAKE. For sale at NEW YORK or BOSTON prices by the manufacturer's agents. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 Lake street.

WE HAVE IN STOCK AND OFFER AT LOW FIGURES, 50 Tons SODA ASH, 50 " CAUSTIC SODA, 30 " SAL SODA, 30 " TERRA JAPPONICA, 5000 galls TANNER'S OILS. BURNHAM & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING, Adapted to private houses, ... all kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES ... WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 102 West Lake Street.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE. The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK IN BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS, Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade At Manufacturer's Prices, —AT THE— LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 South Clark ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

We refer the readers of the TRIBUNE to an article in the commercial column of to-day's paper, giving the receipts of wheat in this city during the past twenty-two days, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1861. From this it will be seen that there is a falling off this year, during the period named, of over *one million* bushels; and this, too, when prices have ruled from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel higher than in 1861.

The reports which we have from time to time published of a short wheat crop, seem therefore to be fully verified.

GOVERNORS' MEETING.

The blathering about the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States at Altoona, is for the most part nonsense, and the sensation telegrams of the New York *Herald*, in relation to the proceedings there had, are all lies. The Governors met solely to take council together about the quickest, cheapest and most effective way of organizing the militia of their respective States, and to secure the aid, by an uniform plan, of the Federal Government, in the work that they would undertake. The end of all their endeavors is to enforce obedience to the laws at home, and to aid the loyal army in the field in its war against treason and traitors. That's all.

A FORM OF TREASON.

The latest and perhaps not the least effective way of aiding Secession in the West, is the cry out against New England, and to enter into argument to show that the interests of the two sections are widely dissimilar, and that the happiness of at least one of them would be promoted by a dissolution of the ties that bind them together. More than one recreant and apostate son of New England is engaged in this infamous work; and we are sorry to say that there are not wanting Western men to listen to their suggestions and appeals. But it will be noted that the apostates and their credulous victims are of the class who never have a word to say in reprobation of the giant crime of the South. Examine them as surgeons examine men for enlistment, and in every case, the wound through which the pro-slavery virus entered would be found. The effect of that poison is what we point out—treason in its various degrees, felt, spoken or acted.

MOBILE

It is no longer a secret that an important city on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast will shortly receive the attentions of the navy. The best information we can obtain points to Mobile or Charleston as the place to be reduced. It is known that Admiral Farragut has been concentrating his victorious fleet in front of the former city, and weaving a web around the forts and islands at the mouth of the harbor, which has occasioned no little consternation to the rebels in that quarter. The task of silencing the forts, Morgan and Gaines, or running by, in range of their prodigious armament, is no mean undertaking, but the country knows that if it be within the compass of human courage and skill, the conqueror of New Orleans will place the Stars and Stripes upon them in triumph, and turn the defiant city over to the President of the United States. The importance of the enterprise cannot be overestimated. Mobile once in our possession, the Alabama river, with the cities of Selma and Montgomery are exposed to the attacks of our gunboats in the same way that Baton Rouge was brought down by the fall of New Orleans. Selma and Montgomery are the two principal railroad stations in Alabama, the former being on the line of the great southern artery running from Richmond down through East Tennessee to the Gulf, and the latter occupying a similar position on the route from the rebel capital through the Carolinas and Georgia. These roads once broken, the confederacy is divided asunder and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas practically surrounded by the federal arms. When Gen. Bragg finds these points in danger of attack he will get out of Kentucky a good deal faster than he came in, for it is a matter of such vital importance to the enemy to defend these lines of communication, that no choice will be left him but to abandon the whole country now in his possession, and hasten with all his forces to the point where the jugular vein of the rebel government is threatened.

CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors of coming changes in the Cabinet assail our ears from various quarters; but they lack the confirmation which we hope they will by and by receive. There is material in that body that might be profitably sent back to the rural districts; and we are not without the hope that the President will insist upon a cordial adoption of his policy by all his constitutional advisers, and thus compel harmony, or, what is perhaps quite as much for the country's good, two or three resignations. Indeed, to give this policy the power and effectiveness which it must have to work out the desirable result, there must be left near the person of the President no doubting Peter behind whom unwilling and disobedient generals can skulk and shield themselves from the consequences of their contempt of his authority. If we grant, as some will have the hardihood to assert, that the proclamation will be the cause of mischief, we must admit that that mischief can only be repaired by a succession of quick, heavy and paralyzing strokes upon the enemy's weakest point, which shall demonstrate that the President is thoroughly in earnest. To prepare and direct these is the work of no council torn by an irrepressible conflict of opinion, but of a body of men acting under the impulse of the great idea of Freedom to which Mr. Lincoln is committed. We entreat him to fear not. He is again the idol of his countrymen. To him, not to his subordinates, the creatures of his creation, are they looking; and though he should not only change his cabinet, but rout out the heads of bureaus in all the departments, the masses, to whom, rather than the politicians, he must look for support, would, trusting in his patriotism and his discretion, cry amen. They believe in Old Abe, and he may safely rely on them!

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

In 1855, Geo. C. Bickley, a native of Indiana, conceived the idea of uniting all pro-slavery men, North and South, in a secret political organization. He framed a constitution and by-laws, and devised a ritual, a system of secret signs and passwords, and gave it the high sounding designation of THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE. He called the several divisions of the K. G. C.'s "castles." He instituted "Grand Castles," to which the former were subordinate. The officers of the subordinate lodges or castles were "Captain," "Lieutenant," "Secretary," "Treasurer," "Guard," "Sentinel," "Corresponding Secretary" and "Conductor." The officers of the Grand or State Castles, or Legions, are the same, with the addition of the prefix "Grand." These were formed of delegates from the subordinate Castles, and it was this body which established all rules and regulations for the government of the order, and prescribed the duties of members. One of those duties was regular military drill.

The constitution indicated the following as among the objects of the order: The acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua; the promotion of Southern interests and resistance to abolitionism; in case of [illegible] with the government, to do all in [illegible] power to establish and maintain a [illegible] confederacy, and to give every encouragement to the slave trade.

During the presidential campaign of [illegible] in the election of the old [illegible] rapidly, and emboldened by prosperity, secession doctrines were openly preached. It was about this time also that Bickley made his appearance in the Southern part of this State, and organized several "castles" in Williamson, Perry, and Jackson counties, most of which are in operation to this time. No means were left untried to induce accessions to the order, particularly in Illinois. The pretext was that the Democratic party was fast becoming abolitionized, and fears were openly expressed that in 1860 an abolition candidate for the presidency would be elected. During the term of office of President Buchanan the last fillibustering expedition of Gen. Walker was resolved upon, and it was not owing to any extraordinary diligence on the part of the government that it was not successful. In 1858, the formation of a Southern government was openly talked about, and to this order belongs the credit or the infamy of originating the popular movement which has eventuated in the formation of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The Southern "heart was fired" by ingenious and inflamatory appeals; the order was popularized; another "decree" was added to which none but those who were known to be uncompromising secessionists were admitted, while all Southern and Northern men who so desired were allowed to connect themselves with the old degree "on probation," as it was termed, until they could prove their soundness.

It is not necessary to follow the increase of the order step by step, nor to narrate the means used to secure the rejection of Mr. Douglas as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. A split in the national convention was a foregone conclusion, which Yancey and other prominent Knights swore to accomplish. The result of the convention was that Douglas was nominated by one wing, and Breckinridge by the other. The Knights of course did not expect to elect their man, and did not desire to. They only wanted to show their hand. They knew that the running of two or three candidates would secure, beyond controversy, the election of the Republican candidate, and this they hoped and prayed for, as it would give them the only possible excuse for a dissolution of the Union. The Knights did not attempt to compromise differences, but boldly demanded terms which they knew would not be accepted.

Our readers know the result. Mr. Lincoln was elected at a time when the election of either one of his competitors might have been assured but for the determination of the secession element of the party to split the Democracy in twain. As soon as this split occurred, although the Democratic party had undisputed control of the Senate, of the Judiciary, of the Army, of the Lower House of Congress, and of the Navy—guarantees that no legislation inimical to Southern rights could be consummated—the rebellion was resolved upon.

We need not suppose that the order of which we speak was, during the canvass, inactive. The excitement which attended the election was peculiarly favorable to its purposes, hence while the result was pending the affiliated societies were secretly but rapidly organized in all the considerable towns of the North; and though when the uprising of the people, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, occurred, the members of the lodges were awed by the spectacle into a show of loyalty, they did not wholly abandon their treasonable endeavors. To-day the Knights of the Golden Circle, under that or some other name, are the *nuclei* around which the treasonable elements in all the free States are crystalizing. In districts in which treason is the fashion, and in which the loyal part of the Democratic organization is not in the ascendant, the meetings of the lodges are kept up; and all over the South, circles that were virtually but not formally dissolved, are again in active working condition—eager to do their utmost in destroying the Union and robbing Republican institutions of their most shining example.

We state the fact that daily revelations—testimony from a hundred sources, each independent of the other—prove, and no hooting, forced laughter or lying scoffing on the part of those whose interest it is to gainsay, can put down. And now what is to be done? That we are not to decide. The people must determine the course to be pursued. Let each of them be persuaded that an assassin stands with a knife at his throat, and all men can imagine what vengeance will be exacted by-and-by. To-day we point out the danger.

COLONEL KNOBLESDORFF.

The dismissal of Col. Knoblesdorff, of the 44th Illinois from his command and from the service, seems to us, after a careful perusal of the proceedings of the court-martial that was convened in his case, to be as dirty a piece of malignancy and spite as the war has yet uncovered.

We lack only a single paper to prove our assertions to the letter; and as soon as that is received, we shall convince the public, that next to the wrong done to Col. Turchin, this indignity offered to Knoblesdorff will be most unbearable to all right-minded men. In the meantime, we beg those who have seen only an *ex parte* statement of the case, not to believe that Col. Knoblesdorff is anything else than a skillful commander, and a brave and loyal gentleman. He was sacrificed to the drunkenness and brutality of a superior whose education fitted him to hate all that did not graduate at West Point.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, from December, 1819 to February 1841, with Notes and Index. By ROBERT S. BLACKWELL. Chicago; E. B. Myers.

Mr. Blackwell has done the profession in the Northwest a good piece of service by his condensation of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of our State from 1819 to 1841. The first eighteen volumes of the authorized reports of that tribunal are already out of print; and the compiler of the volume before us has, we think, been eminently successful in his endeavor to give his brethren of the bar a condensed view of the adjudications which have, in the period named, been had in that Court. His plan, as stated in the preface, was,

FIRST—To insert the opinion of the court in full in all cases which involved the question of right;

SECOND—Where questions related to remedies and practice, pleadings or evidence, he has omitted the reasoning of the judges.

—Scope sufficient to cover the present needs of the profession and save to the fraternity the tedious labor of wandering through twenty odd volumes for the sake of the few grains of wheat in the mass of chaff. To lawyers in and out of the State, who have not the complete reports, this work must be invaluable. Volume I. contains about 800 pages; it is well printed and bound up in law style. For sale by the publisher, E. B. Myers, 111 Lake street.

Massachusetts in 1776.

The New York Historical Society have recently published in pamphlet form a letter from Henry B. Dawson (author of "Battles of the United States," &c.) to Hon. Luther Bradish, President of the Society, relating to a declaration of independence of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, anterior to the date of the national declaration. It has been generally supposed that Massachusetts, unlike the majority of the colonies, gave no instructions to her delegates in the Colonial Congress, respecting their action in that body. The silence of the General Court, when all other colonial legislatures were speaking so boldly, is explained by Mr. Dawson, who says: "After the royal governor of the colony had retired to a more genial climate, the administration of the colonial government was continued by the Council, without changing the style of the government; and all commissions, civil and military, were issued by that body, in the name and under the authority of the king of Great Britain, as had been usual in former and more peaceful days. It was not long, however, before the inconsistency of such a course became very apparent; and the tendency it had to keep up ideas inconsistent with the safety of the government, soon gave the good people of the colony great uneasiness; and a remedy was sought by means of which the officers and people of the colony might not themselves be forced to become their own accusers, in a charge of rebellion [illegible] questions in whose name and by whose authority they professed to act."

A remedy was found. On the first of May, 1776—two months previous to the date of the Declaration of Independence—the Council passed an act with the following title:

"AN ACT for Establishing the stile of Commissions which shall hereafter be Issued, and for altering the stile of Writs, Processes and all Law proceedings within this colony; and for directing how recognizances to the Use of this Government, shall for the future be taken and prosecuted."

Mr. Dawson, in the course of his investigations concerning the Constitution of the United States, preparatory to writing a history of that document, found among the manuscript minutes of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the State House in Boston, the above act, a copy of which he appends to his letter. In that act the General Court solemnly enacted that on and after the first day of June next ensuing, all the officers of the colony, civil and military, should receive their authority from and perform the duties of their several offices in the name of "The Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England;" that on and after that date, *the king of Great Britain should no longer be recognized as the source of political authority within that colony*; and further provided for altering and re-issuing all commissions to accord with the new order of things. The act bears the signatures of "Sam'l Freeman, Speak'r P. T.," "Perez Morton D Sec'ry," and of James Otis, W. Sever, B. Greenleaf, W. Spooner, Caleb Cushing, J. Winthrop, B. Chadbourn, T. Cushing, Jed'h Foster, Eldad Taylor, Moses Gill, S. Holten, B. Lincoln, James Prescott and Michael Farley.

Appended to the pamphlet copy of Mr. Dawson's letter is a fac simile of the commission of Benjamin White, Esq., justice of the peace, altered and re-issued in accordance with the above act, copied from the original in the possession of J. Wingate Thornton of New York.

Mr. Dawson's letter develops a chapter in American history which will be new to most readers, and certainly very interesting to all students of history. We shall anticipate with pleasure the appearance of his forthcoming history of the Constitution.

The Rebels Preparing to go into Western Virginia.

From an advertisement of the rebel ordnance department, which appears in the Richmond *Whig*, we learn that all preparations for Major General Floyd's army are being concentrated at Lynchburg. It is apparent from this that Floyd is making preparations to operate in Western Virginia, where the campaign has already opened on the Gauley and the Kanawha Rivers, with some success on the confederate side. We have hardly any troops in that great section of Virginia now to resist to advance of Floyd's 10,000 "irregulars," and it would not be astonishing if he were shortly to make his was across the mountains, take advantage of its unprotected condition, and capture and hold it as Kirby Smith has captured and held Kentucky. There is only one way by which Western Virginia can be permanently held, other than by maintaining a large army there, and that is the capture of East Tennessee. If we held Knoxville and Abingdon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, there would be no further trouble with Western Virginia, and Floyd's occupation would be gone. In its bearings upon the rebellion and the rebel armies in the East and West, the occupation of East Tennessee is the most important movement it is possible to make.

A Miserable Blackguard.

Dr. Mackay, the New York correspondent of the London *Times*, says of the President of the United States, that he writes English "that passes muster in America, but that would not be tolerated in a British school for young gentlemen." This poor scamp traveled through our country a few years since, and was feted and toasted by our people. Verily, we have our reward. If the citizens of New York city have any respect for themselves they will boot him out of their precincts.

In another letter written by Mackay, he says that Gen. Sickles, when secretary of legation to England, refused to drink the health of the queen, at a state dinner. Now, Mackay knew, and every other intelligent man knows, that George Sanders, whom the British aristocrats are lionizing, is the individual to whom belongs the disgrace of refusing to drink the queen's health.

De Gasparin Not Dead.

The announcement in the New York papers that Count De Gasparin, of France, the author, and the distinguished defender of our republic and of free institutions before Europe, was dead, is a mistake. It is Adrien-Etinne-Pierre, Comte De Gasparin, an old man, eighty years of age, who formerly figured somewhat in French politics, and wrote various works on agricultural, rural, veterinary and cognate matters. If the Count De Gasparin, whose name is so widely known and honored throughout this country, lives as long as his family namesake who has just died, he has more than a quarter of a century of activity and usefulness before him.

Meeting at Lemont.

The citizens of Lemont and vicinity, convened at Brown's Hall, Thursday evening, the 25th inst., and were called to order by appointing N. J. Brown, esq., chairman, and Geo. H. Hall, secretary. The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was introduced by the chairman and proceeded to address the meeting at length on the subject of a ship canal connecting the waters of lake Michigan with the Mississippi, and war matters generally. His speech was able and eloquent and elicited great applause, at the conclusion of which Captain D. C. Skelly offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a ship canal from the Mississippi to the lakes is of national importance, and that the thanks of the people are due to the Hon. I. N. Arnold for his zealous efforts in the passage of a law for such canal; that in view of his connection with this important measure, we most cordially recommend his re-election.

Col. W. S. Brown made a forcible and appropriate speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

☞ Commander Preble, who has just been dismissed from the naval service, for carelessly allowing a British war steamer to run the blockade, is a nephew of the late Commodore Preble, who may be said to have been the father of the American navy. His celebrated expedition to and siege of Tripoli—which humbled the piratical power which had for years imposed taxes upon the commerce of the world—was the school in which Stewart, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, and other of the heroes of 1812 took their earliest lessons in naval warfare. Commodore Preble placed the impress of his undaunted spirit upon the navy and its officers, which was felt in the war of 1812, and contributed to its victories. He died in 1808.

We are reminded by a friend that the grandfather of the present Commander Preble, was Brigadier-General Preble, who served with Wolfe as a captain. When the war of the Revolution broke out the command of the Massachusetts forces was offered to Gen. Preble, but he declined the trust on account of advanced age, and Ward was afterwards appointed.

☞ The New Albany *Ledger* says that 125 paroled prisoners from Munfordsville have arriven there. The prisoners say that Gen. Brag ordered all the paroled prisoners to the rear to be sent to Gen. Buell. He would allow none of them to come to Louisville by the turnpike. They however escaped through the rebel lines and traveled through the woods. They were mostly artillerists, and were piloted through the woods and by-paths for a distance of thirty miles by a young lady, a genuine Kentucky Union girl. God bless the Union girl.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says there is "an evident indisposition on the part of our people to make investments" in the confederate securities." It is one of the few evidences we receive that the southern people have not parted with all their good sense. They have not much ready money in secessia, and what they have they think is much safer in old stockings than in confederate bonds.

☞ Members of the 2d Maryland regiment insist that they have killed the rebel Toombs. They say his body was found on the field, and recognized by a surgeon who knew him, although the insignia of his rank was removed from his clothing.

☞ President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing.—*N. Y. World.*

This sounds well from a paper that has "done" little else but "flip-flaps," from the morning of its existence.

☞ Victor Emanuel is going to grant an amnesty to Garibaldi and his friends. The world will approve this humanity. It would, however, have been unsafe for him to have done otherwise.

☞ The last information from General Rodman is that "he was comfortable, but very low." General Davis is also reported recovering.

☞ The legislature of Wisconsin has passed the soldiers' suffrage bill. The vote on the passage in the House, was thirty to six.

☞ According to the last foreign dispatches the London *Times* is as great an ass as ever in its estimate of American affairs.

FROM THE RAILROAD REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1862.

For two weeks past, our regiment has been constantly marching and countermarching in the vicinity of this city until we have become almost afraid to unpack our baggage, lest at the next moment should come an order to march. Yet this and every other hardship our soldiers have met with cheerfulness, knowing it to be a necessary part of that good discipline which shall fit them to serve their country. In fact, the harder our boys are worked, and the more unseasonable the hour at which they are roused by the reville, the more jovial and songful they seem to be.

But this exuberance of good spirits has not saved us from a large sick list. A powerful sun, clouds of impalpable and penetrating dust, scarcity of water, and cold nights, have, with other causes common to camp life, brought many a noble fellow to the camp or city hospital. Prevailing diseases, besides those brought with them into camp, are bowel complaints and intermittent fever. I am glad to say that these complaints have thus far readily yielded to medical treatment. Two of our men have died: McGlowe Ponton, from L'arable, of company D, of congestive chills, Sept. 18th. He was buried in the northeast corner of a lot opposite the toll gate, two miles out on Bardstown 'Pike. John W. Harper, from Jeffersonville, Ill., died Sept. 19 h, of violent inflammation of the throat. He was happy in his sickness and death, and was anxious only for his wife and children, whom he leaves behind. He was buried in a cemetery on Bardstown 'Pike, near the Two Mile House. Lewis Tronville was accidentally shot by the guard, Sept. 18th, and taken to Hospital No. 3.

It is exceedingly gratifying to see what an unwillingness there is among the railroad boys to shirk or to report themselves on the sick list. Many a man I've seen marching along with his musket and knapsack who if at home would have been on his bed or lounge.

All our officers, except Col. Christopher and Surgeon Hans, are with us, and all are enjoying good health and showing skill and diligence in their appropriate work.

The telegraph has ere this told you of the grand scare which this place has for some days suffered from the threatened approach of Bragg with his vandal hordes.

It was a noble sight to see every where, as far as eye could reach, regiments on the hills, in trenches, in the streets and the rays of the sun glancing and glittering from innumerable bayonets, sabres and cannon. All seemed eager for the fray, and were disappointed as night drew on and proved Bragg's threats to be only brag.

The city seemed almost deserted except by soldiers and negroes, since in accordance with Gen. Nelson's proclamation a large portion of the women and children had left for safer quarters.

The aspect of this country so diverse from that about Chicago is not more apparent than the different civilization and different tone of feeling towards our government and slavery.

March along the road for a few miles and scarce a person shows himself at the door or gate; and if compelled by thirst to ask for water you receive in many cases the very coolest civilities. And then when you meet fine looking men and women, from whom you expect intelligence and good English you are amazed at the negro talk which issues from their mouths.

There are undoubtedly Union men here but there are lots of our secessionists, and some of the professed Union men are such only on condition that slavery be left unimpaired. A common remark is, "I am in favor of the Union as it was" which seems to mean that the government may be re-established if the slave be left intact. It is painful to see what moral and intellectual damage slavery has inflicted on so noble a people as the inhabitants of Kentucky.

Since the CHICAGO TRIBUNE has so wide a circulation in those parts of Illinois where are the homes of our boys, I propose, through your columns, to keep their friends advised of what transpires in this and other neighboring regiments.

We are in want of religious books and tracts which are most gratefully received. Who will send us some, directed to our chaplain, Rev. J. H. Dill of Chicago? We would also be thankful for even a single copy of the TRIBUNE, which would be read and re-read until worn out. Send us along some sheets of patriotic music; but, above all things, send us frequent letters from home.

J. H. D.

THE FIGHT AT IUKA.

The Bravery of Our Troops

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.

One week ago we were in the pleasant little town of Bolivar, Tenn.; to-night finds us in this notorious, out-of-the-world Corinth. But for the news.

The expedition that was in pursuit of Price came up with him at Iuka and completely *scandalized* him. Rosecrans came up with him Friday, and, without waiting for other divisions to "assist," "went it alone" and "made four times." The game was well played, but Price, some how or another, succeeded in making a "march," and a desperate quick march it was too. The fight was one of the most desperate on record. Our force engaged amounted to about 10,000, under command of General Rosecrans, that of the enemy consisted of twenty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry regiments, and several batteries. The engagement commenced about 3 o'clock p. m., and lasted with the utmost desperation until nearly dark, when the rebels were repulsed. Never was *pluck* in more demand upon our side than in this fight, and never was *any* demand better supplied. The enemy, confident in his superior numbers, resisted the dauntless courage of our western boys, with a determination rarely manifested by him. Bayonets were crossed, and our noble boys, while they seized the rebel shot guns and rifles with one hand, sent the bayonet home with the other. One of our batteries was captured and recaptured by the obstinately contending forces, three times, finally remaining in our possession. During the night the enemy fled, leaving his dead and wounded and camp and garrison equipage on the field. Gen. Rosecrans yesterday morning gave his rear guard a few rounds of shell to get them fairly started, and then went in for a race. When last heard from Price was making S. S. W. at an alarming velocity. Rosecrans, unlike the famous commander of the inimitable "mackerels," seemed to be running the whole train *from behind*; he didn't seem to understand the perplexing mixing-up business, so admirably resorted to by the former in his return to Washington, and started his column with the "rebs." in front. Let 'em run. The advance of Gen. Ross' division came up on the enemy's flank in time to drive in the pickets, but, to the chagrin of all concerned, not in time to reach the flying foe. This division made the best time on record, but Price seemed to be in haste, and gave it no opportunity to take pay for its forced march.

Three of the divisions have returned, viz: Ross', Davis', and McArthur's; and, although the rebels were completely routed and demoralized, I have heard many regrets expressed by the soldiers that "our division didn't get in." The field was not large; for the troops fought close together, but it was literally covered with the slain. In the battery that was so frequently captured and recaptured, every horse was slain.

E. P. UNUM.

From Southwest Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 20, 1862.

I send you a document well declaring the new character given to the conduct of the war in this region. Tenderness to rebels, and guarding rebel property is over.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWESTERN DIV., Mo.,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14, 1862.

ORDER NO. 261.—The recent demonstration of the rebel enemies in the southwest, and prudent forethought to make use of the means at hand to prepare for contingencies that may occur, requires that every one interested in the preservation of their homes, come nobly to work to aid in preparing a reception for the traitorous foe, which will alike administer a withering rebuke and teach them the temerity of their actions. It is therefore ordered,

That every man and boy able to do work, within five miles of these headquarters, are commanded to report for duty at once to Col. M. LaRue Harrison, chief engineer for the south-west division, Mo., at his headquarters at the brick church. They are also commanded to bring with them all the axes, shovels, spades, hoes, pick-axes, &c., &c., and all the wheel vehicles of every kind capable of being used in the transportation of material, together with competent teams and drivers to report as above. *And every negro within the bounds described will also be required to report as above, without delay, and their masters are held responsible that they do report accordingly.*

Places of trade of every description will be closed and remain so until further orders. Let those who fail to obey the foregoing order look to it that their responsibilities will be great, and they will meet with a becoming reward such as is due those who are unwilling to assist the government when it calls.

By order of Brigadier General James Totten, commanding.

T. A. SWITZLER Major and P. M., S. W. D., Mo.

Justice to Capt. Pritchell.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 24, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of this date we see a dispatch from Cairo, giving the names of exchanged officers that had arrived at that point, and among other things says, "the officers, according to a statement they have made, were most brutally treated by the officers of the gunboat Tyler and the Pringle, and Captain La Salle."

Now, as regards Capt. Pritchell of the Tyler, and the officers and men under his command, we, the undersigned persons referred to, beg leave most emphatically to deny the statement. On the contrary, we feel under the greatest obligations to the officers of the Tyler. They did everything in their power to make us comfortable, and we hereby return our sincere thanks for their kindness. In justice to them, please insert this.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN S. EDWARDS, Capt. Ind. Cav.,
J. R. CONNELL, Lieut. 2d Ind. Cav.,
J. L. MARSH, Lieut. 50th Ind. Inf.,
JACOB MCHENRY, Lieut. 50th Ind. Vol.,
DANIEL J. DEAN, Lieut. 50th Ind. Vol.,
F. W. JOHNSON, Lieut. 50th Ind. Vol.

Correction.

CAMP OF THE 11TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT,
PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In looking over your issue of the 20th, I see that your correspondent, from Cairo, does great injustice to Mr. Clark, the proprietor of the St. Francis hotel at this place. He accuses him of being a secesh, and of keeping a miserable hotel, &c. Now as to his loyalty, no one who is acquainted with the circumstances can for a moment doubt him. He was a Captain in the 23d Indiana, under Gen. Fremont on his Missouri campaign, until he was obliged to resign on account of his health, and since he came to this place he has been cursed by the entire population as a black abolitionist. There is no better house kept in the country than the St. Francis, and you certainly ought to set this matter right.

AN OFFICER OF THE 11TH ILL. REGT.

GEORGE F. TRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

His Late Speech in Philadelphia.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1862.

I went last night to hear George Francis Train in the Academy of Music. I never was more disappointed. The speeches which he was reported to have delivered in England were so full of point and truth, his statements were so easily and fully sustained by statistics within the knowledge of even a child, and his benefit to our cause, was apparently so palpable that I had, in common with the rest of my countrymen, come to entertain a good deal of admiration for the man, independently of the debt of gratitude which, as an American, I owed him. I went to hear him very much as I went to see Rachel, Jenny Lind, the Prince of Wales, or the two-headed baby, on the ground that he was one of the seven wonders of the world, one of those peculiar, rare and precious creations, of which you can get no adequate conception through your knowledge and experience of things in general without seeing the article itself. But I was mistaken. He is simply a common man, with no marked qualities other than unbounded energy and self conceit, and a retentive but inaccurate memory. *Voila tout!*

He has come to this country for some selfish purpose, which will soon be developed, if it is not already. He is possessed of the insane idea that he is going to set up a new issue and occupy the minds of the people with it. He is going to try to excite this country to such a fever against England that the public sentiment thus created will develop some positive action, out of which he (George Francis Train) will reap some positive benefit. He is going to try to hoist himself into the position of a distinctive leader of a distinctive line of public opinion. He is trying to fill the minds of the people with an idea of which he is to be the central representative and the authorized exponent. Now, we hate England, to be sure, but no worse than in 1796 and 1812, and we have got over that; but we hate the rebellion much worse than we do England, and there is no room in our minds for two such big hatreds at one time. Mr. Train commences his tune too soon.

I enclose you a verbatim report of his speech which appears in the Philadelphia *Press*, but from that you can get no idea of his manner, and I will therefore endeavor to describe it. He is rather tall, very well formed and very good looking. He has black curly hair, a black moustache and rather swarthy complexion. He wore black pantaloons and blue dress coat with brass buttons all over it, and buttoned closely on his chest. He had dirty lilac gloves, a white handkerchief and a "henglish" soft hat, the two latter of which he flourished continually in the air. He came on the stage in company with a select assortment of ancients, one of whom made some remarks while Train lolled in a big chair. When he arose, three cheers were proposed for him, for McClellan, and for Old Abe, whereupon Train immediately commenced repeating some poetry that some school girl had made about McClellan, and though I am no partisan of McClellan, I should feel very much inclined to spank and put to bed the ten year old who insulted his brilliant name with that doggerel. Train rushed up and down the stage, bawling, gesticulating, and stamping his patent leather shoes. His emphasis and force do not consist in any climax or antithesis of language, nor in any argument, logic, or figure of speech, but simply in loud shouts, vigorous stamping, and an occasional good point, which is generally in the form of a story. He soon becomes very red in the face, and very hoarse, and by his stage whispers, and his stage stamping, he contrives to render some of his very best things inaudible.

I presume he thinks he is an orator. There are very few things that he don't think he can do. He said "I have met the biggest guns they had over there, and with so much success that I have got a magnificent idea of my own abilities." He has come over here, he says, to meet the biggest guns we have here, among them Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. I have no doubt Mr. Train would like to have Sumner's place, but when he gets it I hope he will mention the fact. He has been to Washington and become fully impregnated with the political slang about abolitionists being traitors, and such men as Sumner and Wade and Lovejoy deserving the halter for their treason, &c., &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. He has hitched himself to the pro-slavery car without reserve.

Some of his statements about England were most amazingly false, absurd and reckless. This is very much to be regretted, because it lessens the force of many of the truths and most excellent points which he made. Some parts of his speech were grand. The points about the Monitor, about recognizing the Chinese rebel chieftain as a belligerent, and about refusing to allow English steamers to coal in our own ports, were wonderfully well put.

If Mr. Train was a good deal more of a man than he is, a better orator, a more truthful statistician, and would sympathize with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the country, he might by his phillipics on England do a good work by raising the self-respect of our people, educating them as to their great destiny, and preparing them for a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war with her, which sooner or later is, according to some authorities, sure to come. But under the circumstances I am forced to the reluctant confession that he is a failure, and that if he made no better appearance in England than he has here, we have not so much reason as we thought to congratulate ourselves on our champion.

CASCO.

FOREIGN LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12, 1862.

After being a month under the "Union Jack," your quondam correspondent thinks he is entitled to an opinion on things as he sees them in this, the mother land. (Step-mother would convey a better idea.) The crop of secesh in the United States must, thanks to the easy communication between the two countries, be gradually growing less, though every succeeding vessel seems to bring a more bitter and disappointed lot. Starting from New York on the L., N. Y. & P. S. S. Co.'s line, out of 300 passengers I found but twenty-four Union men; the officers and crew (Scotch) were rampant, loud-mouthed sympathizers with the rebels, and when our national songs were sung by us, a glorious minority, they expressed their disapprobation in the most unequivocal manner. Among the steerage passengers were some "humans"—I cannot call them men—who had Uncle Sam's clothes on their backs, his gold and greenbacks in their pockets, and his rifles amongst their baggage. Stanton, I am happy to see by the papers, has put a stop to this leak.

Liverpool is as much secesh as Richmond; men, women and children all "hope the South will win." I have heard slavery-hating Englishmen openly boast on 'Change that vessels are now lading in that port with assorted cargoes for Southern ports; and when told of the boasted neutrality of England, they say "this is private enterprise!"

Coming up the Mersey, a biped wearing a captain's uniform of one of the Atlantic steamship companies, boastingly told a lot of rebels, who were fellow passengers, that four iron gunboats were then on the water *en route* for Jeff Davis' confederacy. How true the report, I trust our blockading squadron will show. The report prevalent all over England, that an engagement had taken place between a federal and rebel vessel, off Holyhead, turns out to have been a canard, as nothing has since been received to substantiate the report of the pilot.

You would be surprised at the amount of ignorance there is in all classes on American affairs, though it can easily be accounted for, when you read their authorities. The London *Times*, and I am sorry to say, almost every paper is bad; and where the d—l Mr. Reuter gets his telegrams, I can't tell—but they are made, I suppose, to suit the cottonocracy and Lord Palmerston. But, thank God, the great heart of the people is true to its intuitive love of liberty. If the North would only make emancipation a fact—hurl the thunderbolt they poise, and not tell the world to wait for "ninety days"—secession emissaries and sympathizers would have to hide their heads. Europe has waited a year. Starvation and grim death in England, France and Belgium are the results, to an alarming degree, of the do-nothing policy of the powers that be in America. Notwithstanding, in the manufacturing districts of England, they hope and wait; though they are told the slaves are better treated in the South than the free negroes are in the North, they feel that it is from Uncle Sam that the regeneration of the African race must come. God grant that they may not be disappointed.

The harvest is pretty much over in England, and the crop will undoubtedly be a good one. Parliament not being in session, your correspondent cannot give you any political news. The exhibition is a success.

£10,000 have been received from Australia, for the relief of the starving operatives of Lancashire.

Cottons to-day, 10th, have declined 2d per pound.

A. G.

Of Interest to the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you please to inform us through your valuable paper who is to blame for the shameful manner that the first Board of Trade regiment has been treated, in the way of food, ever since leaving Chicago. Not only has the fare been miserable, but not half enough of it. Since arriving at Columbus they have never known the luxury of bread—nothing but decayed hard biscuit. They are also employed in digging and preparing a parade ground, while 300 contrabands are fifteen miles above them, at Cairo. As the wives of some of them, we cannot but feel grieved to find that this has been the case, and we ask you if it would do any good to petition the Board of Trade, who promised so much previous to enlistment; or do you think the governor could do anything in the matter. By informing us you will greatly relieve the anxiety of women who have freely given the fathers of their little ones to fight for our country—not to dig or starve, however.

With due respect,
WIVES OF COMPANY F, 72D ILL. VOLS.

The Indian War in Minnesota—More Murders.

[From the St. Paul Press, 24th.]

News was received last evening of the foray upon settlers before Richmond in Stearns county, by a band of Sioux, in which two men were killed, and, as a matter of course, the wildest panic prevails up there. Richmond is about twenty miles from St. Cloud. On the receipt of this news at St. Cloud, Gen. Mitchell dispatched Capt. McCoy's company to the scene of disturbance, with orders to follow the Indians and rescue all they had driven off. Gen. Mitchell does not apprehend this will be a very serious affair, as the object of the Indians seemed to be more for plunder than for murder.

GENERAL POPE'S CAMPAIGNS.

A Statement of Facts by one of His Aids.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

The following letter was written lately by Col. Smith, to a gentleman in Chicago. We deem it proper to publish it, as a complete refutation of certain misrepresentations which have been circulated respecting General Pope, at Corinth and in Virginia:

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:—In our brief interview at Chicago, while expressing your confidence in General Pope, you said two things had perhaps been used more than anything else to injure him before the public. The official dispatch attributed to him stating that he had captured 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy while he was pursuing them after the evacuation of Corinth; and lately a letter in the New York *Tribune*, copied by the press throughout the country, describing affairs in the army of Virginia at Centreville, after falling back from Bull Run, and showing the utter want of management in the head of that army as there exhibited.

I have found here the letter to which I presume you refer. It is not surprising that its information, purporting to be derived from officers high in command, should affect the public mind. I am able of my own knowledge had at the time of these transactions, to readily dispose of the specific charges made by this writer, which are as follows:

"Three corps at least remained at Centreville on Monday, and were scattered over the broad slopes of the hill on either side of the road in unmilitary disorder. They had never been in order—no more had the rest of the army since the retreat. There was no head to put them in order. There was no order in any department of the service. There was not ammunition in the batteries or in the cartridge-boxes of the infantry enough for another battle yet no one knew where the ammunition trains were to be found. In the first five minutes I met three ordnance officers in search of those trains. No fault of theirs that the trains could not be found. They are able officers, but no control was in their hands—no means of doing their duty. Orderlies had just been sent in all directions in search of the wagons, and it was already ten o'clock, and a battle hourly expected since daylight.

"The camps were inexplicitly entangled—not to my eye or judgment only, though I have seen enough to know something about it, but I heard a general commanding a *corps d'armee* say he did not, and could not ascertain, the relative position of other corps. Another general, a regular officer of engineers, and famous for topographical clearness and skill, said to me that at one glance at the hillside was enough to show that there was no general at the head of the army encamped there.

"It was no better with the supplies of food. The troops were half fed, and fed irregularly."

The first charge is that the troops were in "unmilitary confusion." The second, that there was no order in any department. The specifications to sustain this general charge being in regard to ammunition and rations.

The sufficient answer to this first charge is, that on the morning after falling back to Centreville (Sunday morning) General Pope sent for all the commanders of army corps and designated the position each was to occupy. It is hardly necessary to say that any unmilitary confusion exhibited in any particular corps after the lapse of a day, argued neglect on the part of others than he, since it was not his duty, but that of the commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, &c., to dispose of their troops in proper order on the ground designated.

On Sunday afternoon he made the circuit of the camps and ascertained, in person, that every corps commander was in his place. I cannot therefore understand how it could have occurred, that on Monday there was any commander of *corps d'armee* who "did not know the relative position of other corps," or how any "general, or regular officer, and famous for topographical clearness and skill," could pretend even to suppose that the generals commanding corps had not been instructed during the interval of more than a day as to their proper positions, and could thus charge the responsibility of the want of order in particular corps, divisions, brigades, or regiments, on the general commanding the army.

As regards the ammunition, the case is equally clear. On Sunday morning (at 8:30 a. m.) an order was issued by General Pope, to the generals commanding corps, instructing each to take measures immediately to secure the distribution of ammunition to his command; and to this end—first, to send men to guide wagons to the troops to be supplied; second, to report the amount and kinds of ammunition required; third, to collect and send to headquarters all empty wagons. This order was that morning delivered to four of the commanders of corps in person, while they were at headquarters, and sent to others by orderlies, and the receipts duly received. It was not complied with by a single corps commander, and with two or three exceptions, not even partially complied with or responded to by any officer of inferior command. The inference would naturally have been that little if any ammunition was needed, but lest this should not be the fact in all the corps, on Monday morning a circular was sent to every commander of a corps, stating that a large supply of ammunition, say 120 wagons, had arrived; that at the earthwork immediately in rear of Centreville, an officer would be found charged with its distribution; and that the ammunition would be kept in the wagons in which it came, so as to be sent forward to the troops to be supplied immediately when required. This circular was sent around at sunrise. Up to noon not a single demand for ammunition for small arms was made; and but a single battery came to be supplied. Whose fault, then, was it, that, when the afternoon opened and the enemy, after battle had been proffered them for nearly two days, at length threatened assault, officers and orderlies were riding here and there, as this correspondent testifies, searching for ammunition and not knowing that an abundant supply train was parked in the midst of the army?

The officers in charge had made lists, showing the calibre and the amount of every box of ammunition in every wagon in the train, with the name of the teamster driving the wagon. The teams and their drivers were at hand and ready to move. There was nothing needed but a report of the amount and kinds wanted, and the wagons could be immediately dispatched to the troops to be supplied. Was there any want of system or efficiency at headquarters where this correspondence places it? I speak with the more confidence in this matter as I was myself the officer placed in charge—wrote the orders, and saw to their delivery, and remained at my post till I was relieved Monday afternoon.

As regards food and forage, it is before the country how and why these failed to come to the relief of the army of Virginia. Every exertion was had to obtain supplies, and what few could be controlled were distributed with all the care the circumstance allowed.

From the degree of accuracy in the statements made to this correspondent in regard to matters that lay open to the observation and knowledge of every officer of the army, you may judge of the value of the information he received of the management of campaign or battle, furnished him by men who neither knew, nor were supposed to know the plans and information on which the general conducting the campaign acted. What spirit actuated officers who could manufacture these false and unsoldierly rumors to unsettle the confidence of troops in their general, in the face of the enemy—for what end they worked—time and their future history will reveal more plainly than any words of mine could set it down.

It is due to ourselves and to the cause for which we contend, that confidence in a general, whose history had been one of acknowledged and uninterrupted success, and on whom the government and the people placed the greatest reliance, should not be lightly or capriciously thrown away. It is in this spirit that I make this statement of facts, avoiding all discussion of the campaign.

The charge that generals on the field at Bull's Run did not know the relative position of other commands, is probably as baseless as the rest. It is hardly to be supposed that General Sigel, who, as senior officer present, disposed the troops for battle on Friday, before General Pope arrived on the field, could have produced any such confusion as is represented.

As to the Corinth story, no dispatch was authorized or sent by Gen. Pope to Gen. Halleck, or any one else, stating that he had taken 10,000, or any thousands, of prisoners and deserters. I remember well his surprise and emphatic denial when at Corinth the newspapers arrived that first contained the statement. During the pursuit of the enemy, after the evacuation of Corinth, officers in the front constantly reported the woods, on either flank of our advance, filled with deserters from the enemy. These deserters averted so far as possible falling into our hands. As the pursuit advanced the estimates increased up to 20,000 higher. These reports were given by Gen. Pope exactly as received. General Halleck said in an official dispatch that Gen. Buell estimated the number as high as 25,000.

Subsequent information derived from the rebel army itself confirmed these estimates. A letter known to have been written by a colonel in their army at Tupelo, placed their loss by desertion at 20,000; and confederate officers, met under a flag of truce at Guntown in July admitted, when it was charged upon them, that their loss by desertion had been 20,000, though claiming that the return and recovery of soldiers sick when at Corinth had brought their effective force to what it had been before the retreat.

The truth is, after the evacuation of Corinth the rebel army was demoralized, and the war in the West virtually ended. It was its successes at Richmond that electrified the South and enabled its aspiring leaders to renew with vigor the insane efforts to divide a land and a people that God made one.

Yours truly, T. C. H. SMITH.

Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hurlbut's Division.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, BOLIVAR, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 101.—The general commanding the division, communicates to the troops of his command the following letter, received from Major Gen. W. T. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH DIVISION,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1862.

Brigadier General Hurlbut, Commanding 4th Division Army of Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, through you, to convey to the officers and men of your division an expression of my deep regret that the necessities of the public service should at this time separate our commands. Our divisions were the first to disembark at Pittsburg Landing in the early part of March, and through storm and sun-shine, adverse and prosperous times, we have been side by side. Not only have social ties arisen between us, but the habit of acting together has made us as one command; and I feel at parting with you as though my own division was divided. I need not express to you the assurance of my high personal and official respect, for I hope I have evinced it on many and all occasions. For Gen. Lauman and Gen. Veatch, I must say that no officers could have been more zealous, close and attentive to the important duties than they have ever been. I cannot recall an instance of their having been away from their posts for even an hour. Indeed, with a very few exceptions, your division is composed of a class of steady, good men, who, by their behavior in camp, on guard, on the march and in the battle, reflect honor and credit on themselves and their country.

Be pleased to convey to all, my hearty thanks, and assure them that I will hail the change in events that will bring us again together. With sentiments of high respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj Gen Com'dg

By order of Brig. Gen. HURLBUT,
HENRY BINMORE, A. A. G.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby county, has been designated as the Union candidate for Congress in the 10th district. Mr. Moulton is a War Democrat, and will be opposed by Anthony L. Knapp, Peace Democrat, and member of the present House from the 6th district. The district is composed of the counties of Bond, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

DEKALB COUNTY.—The following is the Republican ticket in DeKalb county, nominated by a full convention held on the 20th inst:

Representative—W. W. Sedwick, of Sandwich.
Sheriff—Henry Safford, of South Grove.
Coroner—J. R. Crossett, of Pampas.

A. K. Stiles, I. R. Drake, B. H. Fox, H. U. Axtell, J. B. Earl, E. Noble, R. Ellwood, C. M. Humiston, J. C. McAllister, W. A. Miller, Silas Tappen and J. M. Moon, were appointed delegates to the congressional convention (2d district) and instructed to vote for A. C. Fuller. Charles Kellum was recommended as a candidate for Senator.

BUREAU COUNTY.—The "Union Mass Meeting," held at Princeton on Saturday last, selected the following ticket for county officers:

Representative—Joseph I. Taylor, of Princeton.
Sheriff—Simon Elliott, of Dover.
Coroner—Solomon Sapp, of Center.

Julius Stevens, Thomas Tustin, Frederick Moseley, Joseph C. Niles, C. L. V. Parker, Wm. Hoskins, Daniel R. Howe, Whicher Dow, Fregman C. Reed, Alex. Holbrook, Wm. M. Shields, John J. Sweet, Henry J. Miller, H. C. Porter, and Charles J. Peckham, were appointed delegates to a "Union Congressional Convention," which has not yet been called, and they were instructed to vote for the nomination of Col. Thomas J. Henderson. If Col. Henderson stands he will probably be the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Lovejoy.

MADISON COUNTY.—The Democratic county convention met on Monday and nominated the following ticket:

Representative—Sam. A. Buckmaster.
Sheriff—W. E. Wheeler.

E. M. West of Madison county, was recommended as a candidate for Congress in the 12th district.

WISCONSIN.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—James S. Brown of Milwaukee, has been nominated as the Peace Democratic candidate for Congress in the 1st district. His Union opponent is Hon. John F. Potter, the present incumbent.

2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican congressional convention met at Watertown on Wednesday, and nominated I. C. Sloan, esq., of Janesville, for Congress. Mr. Sloan is an eminent lawyer, and will carry the district by an overwhelming majority.

3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At the convention of the 3d congressional district, held at Mineral Point on Wednesday, Colonel Amasa Cobb of the Wisconsin 5th, was nominated on the first formal ballot. Col. Cobb is not alone a brave and gallant soldier, he has had large experience in legislation, having been repeatedly a member of the State Senate and Assembly, over which body he presided as speaker during the session of 1861. This nomination will be ratified by the people.

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. E. S. Bragg is the Union nominee for Congress in the 4th district of Wisconsin. He is now in the army of the Potomac.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican convention, which met at Sparta, nominated Hon. Luther Hanchett for Congress. Mr. H. is the present representative from the 3d district. Some kind of a Union movement is on foot in that district, but we presume it is not likely any combinations can be entered into or formed which will jeopard Hanchett's success.

MICHIGAN.

3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the 6th Congressional District of Michigan have nominated John W. Longyear of Lansing, as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Longyear is a gentleman of superior ability, established character, and of known devotion to the cause of Liberty and Union.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. John F. Driggs is the Republican Union candidate for Congress in the 6th District of Michigan.

Miscellaneous.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS,
For One Shilling Each!
250 PIECES LINEN BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
For One Shilling a Yard.
100 Pieces Linen Huckaback
FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD.
500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS
From Three to Six Shillings.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS.
Brown and Bleached
DAMASK CLOTHS,
All sizes. We bought
OVER $20,000 WORTH
Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES.
NOW IN STORE
The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold
For Nett Cash Only,
At extremely low prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
W. M. ROSS & Co.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET,
Invite attention to their new styles of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
BRIDGEWOOD & CLARK'S
OPAQUE PORCELAIN,
AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S
WHITE GRANITE.
Best quality
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY,
All qualities.
Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed
GLASSWARE,
At wholesale and retail.

300 BALES
BUFFALO ROBES.
I have in store and am receiving my Fall and Winter stock of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Of various grades, which I offer at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. P. L. BROOM,
No. 50 LAKE STREET.

CROCKERY.—One hundred and fifty Crates of
BEST WHITE GRANITE
AND
COMMON WARE.
Just received direct from the Staffordshire Potteries, England. The styles are mostly new, and each package is well assorted for the Western trade. These goods will be sold at very low prices for cash. ☞ Dealers will please send in for a catalogue.
H. P. MERRILL, Manufacturer's Agent,
Office and Sample Rooms, No. 115 Lake st., (up-stairs.)

SAVE YOUR COAL!—Lesters, Improved
HOT AIR FURNACE,
With his PATENT TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON RADIATORS will save more than one quarter the coal used by any other Furnace where the Radiators are made of Cast Iron. (as any person familiar with the working of Wrought and Cast Iron stoves, well knows.) He also makes the Wrought Radiators that will not last the Coal, as I know by experience. Please call and examine at my Office.
No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
REFER TO
[illegible]
M. W. LESTER.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is invoiced, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
And Queensware,
Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,
Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,
DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

WYANT & POWERS,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn Street,
Have just received a full stock of every variety of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)
53 Lake Street, Chicago.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY.
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.
GROCERS' GOODS
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account.
600 Boxes Soap.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Bar Toilet Soap.
50 " Cake Toilet Soap.
3500 Dozen Transparent Bar Soap.
1000 " " Cake Soap.
1500 " Fancy Toilet Soap (embracing Wright's, Worsley's, Bazins and others,
550 Boxes Essence Coffee (Hummel's.)
200 " Pure Starch.
25 " Corn and Gloss Starch.
200 " Candles,
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 " Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
200 " Yeast Powder, other brands.
500 " Flavoring Extracts.
1000 " Brushes---Shoe, Whitewash, Scrubbing, &c.
1500 " Mason's Blacking.
100 Cases Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
45 " Gates' Matches
20 " Clark's Matches.
500 Dozen Combs.
50 Boxes Horse Cards.
Also, Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, Coffee, Spices, &c.

Druggists' Goods
FOR SALE
On Manufacturers' Account:
6000 Dozen Toilet Soap, (embracing Bazins', Lows, Wrights', Worsley's Robinson's, Indefical, &c.
There is no stock West of New York which compares with it, EITHER IN VARIETY OR EXTENT.
100 Boxes Castile Soap.
1000 Dozen Perfumery, Colognes, Toilet Articles, &c.
500 Dozen Flavoring Extracts.
1500 Dozen Mason's Blacking.
100 Boxes Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
550 Boxes Hummel's Essence Coffee.
200 Boxes Starch.
500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250 Dozen Paint Brushes.
200 Dozen Horse Brushes.
250 Dozen Whitewash Brushes.
200 Dozen Scrub and Shoe Brushes, &c., &c.
We are selling to the
WHOLESALE TRADE
THROUGHOUT THE WEST!
And Offer them Superior Inducements.
H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS'
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
65 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
Weber, Williams & Yale,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.
25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.
[illegible]
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Wholesale [...]
IRON, ST[...]
Heavy Hard[...]
HALL, KIMBARK &[...]
193 & 195 South Water St[...]
Importers, Manufacturers and [...]
IRON AND ST[...]
NAILS,
NORWAY NAIL[...]
Horse Shoes, Ho[...]
Nuts, Washers, Riv[...]
WOOD MATER[...]
Hubs, Spokes, Fell[...]
Stock, &c.
MANUFACTURERS [...]
Thimble Skeins and [...]
BLACKSMITHS' TOO[...]

HATS AND CA[...]
E. P. L. BRO[...]
(Successor to [...])
Manufacturer and Wholesale [...]
HATS AND CA[...]
FURS AND BUFFALO [...]
50........Lake Street, Chicago
I shall keep on hand [...] assorted Stock of Goods [...] above line in this market, [...] them, either by the dozen [...] age, at manufacturers' prices. [...] hants are invited to exami[...] Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg [...] with me and will be happy [...] his old friends and customer[...]
E. P. L. [...]

1862.—FALL TRADE.—[...]
STAPLE AND FAN[...]
DRY GOOD[...]
An unequalled assortment [...]
WORSTED GOO[...]
The largest stock in the West, direct from [...] facturers.
DRESS GOO[...]
Fresh Importations. New style[...]
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts [...] Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers [...] Bags and Batting.
COTTON YA[...]
In a word, our Dry Goods stock [...] of every grade of desirable goods [...] secured before the advance, [...] offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWA[...]
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated [...] and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of [...]
BOWEN BROTHER[...]
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

1862. CLOTHING. 18[...]
MARTIN & BRO[...]
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIER[...]
44
Lake Street, Chica[...]
We have in store a full stock [...] and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRIC[...]

FALL DRY GOO[...]
153 & 155 Lake Stree[...]
W. R. WOOD & [...]
ARE RECEIVING
DRESS GOOD[...]
—IN—
Plain and Figured Silks,
Plain and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed Wool De[...]
And a splendid assortment of
Velour Ottomans and [...]
At lower prices than last year. Also, the [...]
BALMORAL[...]
We ever had.
W. R. WOOD & [...]
153 & 155 Lake Stree[...]

BOOTS AND SHO[...]
AT WHOLESALE, [...]
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & [...]
No. 142 Lake Stree[...]
Have in store a large stock of [...] goods from the best [...] which purchasers will do well [...] and examine.
SAUNDERS, BRO. & C[...]
No. 142 Lake Street, C[...]

BOOTS AND SHO[...]
C. M. HENDERSON & C[...]
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHO[...]
No. 32 Lake Street, [...]
[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY [...]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of N[...] has arrived in Chicago and perman[...] located at 96 Randolph street, between State and De[...] born streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the [...] timonials of the Medical fraternity. Medical Journ[...] and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The be[...] in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S cele[...] Hair Dye produces a color not to be distingu[...] from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in [...] least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invig[...] rates the hair for life. GREY, RED OR RUSTY HAI[...] stantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving [...] hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor [...] the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay [...] New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Hea[...] ache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentle[...] will ever be without a Bottle after once [...] Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. [...] Sole Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, [...] Street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best H[...] Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go [...] OSWALDT, 130 Lake street, and examine [...] the cheapest productions of art. No scrutiny can [...] artificial from the natural when adjusted [...] his Hair Jewelry contains always the newest [...] All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sex[...]
—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to hea[...] in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is [...] ing to assist others by sending (free) to [...] ceive the post directed envelope, a copy of [...] was used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNAL[...] Fulton street Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REME[...]
A sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HE[...]
[illegible]
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stair[...])
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE [...]

A CARD TO THE LAD[...]
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILL[...]
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price $1 00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale A[...]
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.
W. D. HARRIS, 67 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market st[...]
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph st [...]
F. & H. M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph st[...]
[illegible]

SECOND HAND SAFES.—[...]
FIRE PROOF AT $35.
Just the thing for Silver Spoons and Jewelry [...] double door at $130. For sale by
F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle [...]

Important to Females.—Dr C[...]
Man's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WO[...]
44 ADAMS STREET.
The proprietor of these works take[...] forming the public that these works [...] larged to more than double their [...] which has enabled him to get a good stock [...]
Family, Gentleman and T[...]
BUGGIES[...]
Also, SULKIES and SKELETON WAGO[...]
[illegible]
P. H. BROWN, Principal.
GEO. PENNOYER [...]
THOS. H. BROWN, [...]

CARRIAGE MANUFAC[...]
—The undersigned would most [...] the attention of those who are intending [...] for cash anything in their line of [...] inspection of their stock of
READY-MADE CARRIA[...]
And also to their superior stock of [...] which they are constantly manufactur[...] work. We have lately enlarged our [...] now greater facilities than ever before [...] ders promptly for any desired style of [...] Keep constantly on hand, at an advan[...] manufacture, a large stock of
LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN [...]
BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, [...]
AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAET[...]
AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.
Please call at our Manufactory and [...] Stock. H. & G. N. W[...]
Cor State and 12th sts., [...]

Leather & Shoe Fin[...]

TURNER & SID[...]
49 Lake Street, Chic[...]
Manufacturers and Dealers [...]
SADDLES, HORSE CO[...]
Bridles, Whips, Horse Bla[...]
AND DEALERS IN
LEATH[...]
—AND—
SHOE FINDI[...]
Our stock of Leather and Findings [...] and embraces a complete assortment [...]
Imported and Domestic [...]
LININGS, ROANS, TOO[...]
Our entire stock is fresh and clean [...] having been bought since the first of J[...] tion has been carefully made, and [...] CASH, we are confident in being able [...] satisfaction to our customers.
Our stock of Saddlery will be large [...] [...] this Fall than in any previous season.
TURNER & SIDW[...]
49........Lake street, Chica[...]
Hides wanted at the highest [...]
☞ Several desirable lots of Kips [...]

Machinery.

EAGLE WO[...]
Manufacturing Com[...]
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR [...]
PATENT SUGAR CANE [...]
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAP[...]
PATENT FIRE EVAPORA[...]
PATENT STAMP MILL[...]
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake S[...]
SEND FOR CIRCULA[...]
With Cuts and Descriptions, Price[...]
Saw Mills, Flourin[...]
And Machinery of all descri[...]
SEND FOR CIRCU[...]
P. W. GATES, Pre[...]
Chic[...]
☞ Agents wanted everywhere.

Dentists.

W. J. LAU[...]
DENTIS[...]
[illegible]

IRON, STEEL

Heavy Hardware

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

IRON AND STEEL

NAILS,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails,

Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,

WOOD MATERIAL

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bent Stock, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

au27-1914-3m

HATS AND CAPS

E. P. L. BROOKS

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES,

50........Lake Street, Chicago.

I shall keep on hand the largest and best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and will sell them, either by the dozen or single, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOKS.

au23-1921-3m

1862. — FALL TRADE. — 1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS

The largest stock in the West, direct from the Manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.

COTTON YARN

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,

Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

44

Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

FALL DRY GOODS

153 & 155 Lake Street.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

ARE RECEIVING

DRESS GOODS

— IN —

Plain and Figured Silks,

Plain and Printed Merinos,

Plain and Printed Wool DeLaines,

And a splendid assortment of

Velom Ottomans and [illegible]

At lower prices than last year. Also, the best

BALMORAL

We ever had.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

153 & 155 Lake Street.

sep10-n200-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.

No. 142 Lake Street,

Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.

SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO.

No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES

C. H. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 32 Lake Street,

(Corner of Wabash avenue.)

[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Consultations inviolable. je28-n129-3m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy3-n797-1y

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-n170-3m

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD'S, 115 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles; all articles will give entire satisfaction. oc15-n1-1y

To the Nervous of both sexes.

—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je9-n1-6m

CATARRH! CATARRH!

E. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

au11-k494 3m Post Office Box 4861, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause," and ALWAYS successful as a preventive, are the only sure and reliable medicine ever known for all diseases, so peculiar to females, whether MARRIED or SINGLE, providing you get the GENUINE Pills. "Married ladies" will be particular in observing article 3d of the directions. THE INGREDIENTS of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.

Price $1 00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents,"

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.

H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.

FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.

GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.

F. & H. M. BOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.

LADIES! By sending EITHER of the "above agents" $1.00 through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED. se26 n704-6m

SECOND HAND SAFES.—One nice little

FIRE PROOF AT $35.

Just the thing for Silver Spoons and Jewelry. One double door at $135. For sale by

se26-n712-2t F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent [illegible] SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Sold in Chicago at manufactors prices by LORD & SMITH. ap82 1yr

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS

44 ADAMS STREET.

The proprietor of these works takes pleasure in informing the public that these works have been enlarged to more than double their former capacity, which has enabled him to get a good stock of

Family, Gentleman and Trotting

BUGGIES.

Also, SULKIES and SKELETON WAGONS on hand, which are offered to the public with the full assurance of giving good satisfaction, as they have been built under the supervision of GEO. PENNOYER, whose reputation for making good work is well known in connection with EASTERN FAMILY CARRIAGES, from the old and well known manufacturers, J. M. Quimly & Co., Newark, N. J., whose work is surpassed by no one.

Repairing promptly done.

F. H. BROWN, Principal.

GEO. PENNOYER, Manufacturer.

THOS. H. BROWN, Cashier.

sep15-n319-6w

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase for cash anything in their line of Manufacture, to an inspection of their stock of

READY-MADE CARRIAGES,

And also to their superior stock of material, from which they are constantly manufacturing first-class work. We have lately enlarged our Shops, and have now greater facilities than ever before for filling orders promptly for any desired style of Carriage. We keep constantly on hand, at an advanced stage of manufacture, a large stock of

LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Please call at our Manufactory and examine our stock. S. & G. N. WILLETTS

aug23-n63-1m Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,

Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

— AND —

SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather,

LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock in [illegible] every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49........Lake street, Chicago........49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

[au21-1764-3m]

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

— FOR —

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Dentists.

W. J. LAURENCE,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

No. 53 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday.

INCORPORATED 1861.

Six per cent. interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD,

Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN, Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.

Vice-Pres't—F. R. WESTFALL, Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

[illegible]

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

Loan and Discount Office,

No. 43 South Clark street, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

se26-n375-3m

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

No. 42 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Particular attention given to Collections. my8-n55-1y

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

— IN —

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK. [au14-n374-6m] H. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and Individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-n84-1y

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

H. CHAPIN, President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch. John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. ma8-n89-1y

G. W. WOODS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago.

Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection. aug6-n373-3m

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

my9-n89-1y

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general

Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh21-n813-6m

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de13-n769-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business.

WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis. mh19-n813-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL..............$500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John P. Foster, D. H. Holt, H. F. Magie, P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, A. H. Burley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith. mh7-n97-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-n761-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

se9-n76-1y No. 25 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 12th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. ty26-n[illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. au25-n5-1m

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DIKE, BROS. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the said firm will be paid to George Morey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

ISAAC DIKE,
HENRY B. DIKE,
GEORGE MOREY.

Chicago, Sept. 22, 1862. se23-n540-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Geo. P. Kellogg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the late firm will be paid to R. P. Erskine, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

GEO. P. KELLOGG.
R. P. ERSKINE.

Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862. se18 n511-3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862. sep3-n366-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed.

F. CORTEZ WILSON.
W. P. FREEMAN.

Chicago, Sept 1, 1862. sept-n34-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of MORSE & YARWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT MORSE.
M. S. YARWOOD.

Chicago, August 26th, 1862. au27-n918-1m

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers

The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL	LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
Tuesday, Sept 30th,	Calling at Queenstown
Saturday, Oct. 25th,	Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
Thursday, Dec. 11th,	Tuesday, Nov. 18th,

FARES:

First Cabin..........$110 to $135.

Second Cabin..........$[illegible]

Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.

Intermediate..........$[illegible]

Steerage..........$[illegible]

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the offices of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y. [ty16-n[illegible]]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit consumers, by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street, Chicago, Agents for Manufacturers.

MILITARY.—General Order No. 30.—All Officers in Camp Douglas, or in the camps in Dixon, Rockford, Kankakee and Springfield, will procure their outfits of Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pistols, Haversacks, and every convenience of camp life, at E. K. BOWEN'S, 93 Clark street, Chicago, corner of Lake, over the U. S. Express Office. A full regiment supplied daily. BY ORDER OF GEN. COM'G.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., northwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians prescriptions accurately prepared.

BEN. MANN,
GEO. W. WILSON.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

THE REBEL ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND.

Narrative by a Lieutenant in Jackson's Army.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Sept. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I am brimful of matter as an egg of meat. Let me try to outline our progress since my last letter—date not remembered—from Raccoon Ford—yet bearing in mind that I am in A. P. Hill's division, in Jackson's corps—that corps consisting of Jackson's own division, Ewell's and Hill's. You will not think me egotistical for speaking of this corps and of the corps of Hill's division, for them I know most, and in truth their share was, to me at least, the most memorable in the almost incredible campaign of the last fortnight.

Crossing Raccoon Ford, Jackson in front (remember, Jackson, so used, includes Hill, Ewell and the Stonewall division), Gen. Lee, without much opposition, reached Rappahannock River, a few miles above Rappahannock Station, where a part of Longstreet's troops had a sharp fight. On Friday evening, Aug. 22, Jackson bivouacked in Culpepper, opposite Warrenton Springs, and the same evening threw over two of Ewell's brigades. The river rose and destroyed the bridge. Saturday the bridge was rebuilt, and that night the two brigades, after some sharp fighting, were withdrawn.

On Monday morning, the enemy appeared in heavy force, and the batteries of Hill's division were put in position and shelled their infantry, they retired the infantry and bringing up a large number of batteries, threw a storm of shot and shell at us—we not replying. They must have exploded several thousand rounds, and in all, so well sheltered were we, our killed did not reach twenty. That evening Jackson's whole force moved up to Jefferson, in Culpepper county, Longstreet close to him. The enemy was completely deceived, and concluded that we had given the thing up.

Now comes the great wonder. Starting up the bank of the river on Monday, the 24th, we reached through Amosville in Rappahannoc county—still further up, crossed the Rappahannock within ten miles of the Blue Ridge, marched across open field by strange country paths and comfortable homesteads, by a little town in Fauquier, called Orleans, on and on, as if we should never cease—to Salem, on the Manassa Gap railroad, reached there after midnight. Up again by day dawn, and still on, along the Manassas Gap road, meeting crowds all welcoming, cheering, staring with blank amazement. So all day Tuesday, through White Plains, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, in Bull Run mountains, Gainesville to Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad—making the distance from Amosville to Brewster (between forty five to fifty miles) within the forty-eight hours. We burned up at Bristow, two or three railway trains, and moved on to Manassas Junction on Wednesday, taking our prisoners with us. Ewell's division brought up the rear, fighting all the way a force Pope had sent up from Warrenton, supposing us a cavalry party.

Upon reaching Manassas Junction, we met a brigade—the 1st New Jersey—which had been sent from Alexandria on the same supposition. They were fools enough to send a flag demanding our surrender at once. Of course we scattered the brigade, killing and wounding many, and among them the brigadier-general, (Taylor,) who has since died. At the Junction was a large depot of stores, five or six pieces of artillery, two trains containing probably 200 large cars loaded down with many millions of quartermaster and commissary stores. Besides these there were very large sutlers' depots, full of everything; in short, there was collected there, in the space of a square mile, an amount and variety of property such as I had never conceived of, (I speak soberly.) 'Twas a curious sight, to see our ragged and famished men helping themselves to every imaginable article of luxury or necessity, whether of clothing, food, or what not! For my part, I got a tooth-brush, a box of candles, a quantity of lobster salad, a barrel of coffee, and other things, which I forget. But I must hurry on, for I have not time to tell the hundredth part, and the scene utterly beggars description.

A part of us hunted that New Jersey brigade like scattered partridges over the hills just to the right of the battle field of the 18th of July, 1861, while the rest were partly plundering, partly fighting the forces coming on us from Warrenton. Our men had been living on roasted corn since crossing the Rappahannock and we had brought no wagons, so we could carry little away of the riches before us. But the men could eat for one meal at least. So they were marched up, and as much of everything eatable served out as they could carry. To see a starving man eating lobster salad and drinking Rhine wine, bare-footed and in tatters, was curious; the whole thing was indescribable.

Our situation now was very critical. We were between Alexandria and Warrenton—between the hosts of McClellan and Pope with over 18,000 jaded men, or the corps had not more than that. At nightfall, fire was set to the depot, store-houses, the loaded trains, several long empty trains, sutler's houses, restaurants, everything. As the magnificent conflagration began to subside, the Stonewall or first division of Jackson's corps moved off towards the battle field of Manassas, the other two divisions to Centreville, six miles distant.

As day broke, we came in sight of Centreville, rested a few hours, and towards evening the rear guard of the corps crossed Bull Run at Stone Bridge—the scene of the great slaughter of last year—closely pursued by the enemy. A part of the force came up the Warrenton turnpike, and in a furious action of two hours—the last two daylight hours of Thursday, August 28—disputed the possession of a ridge running from Sudley Church Ford to the Warrenton turnpike. We drove them off, and on Friday morning we held the ridge, in front of which runs an incomplete railroad cut and embankment. Now, we had made a circuit from the Gap in Bull Run mountains around to the junction and Centreville, breaking up the railroad and destroying their stores, and returned to within six miles of the Gap, through which Longstreet must come. The enemy disputed his passage, and delayed him till late in the day, and, meanwhile, they threw against our corps, all day long, vast masses of troops—Sigel's, Banks', and Pope's own division. We got out of ammunition; we collected more from cartridge boxes of fallen friend and foe; that gave out, and we charged with never failing yell and steel. All day long they threw their masses on us; all day they fell back, shattered and shrieking. When the sun went down, their dead were heaped in front of that incomplete railway, and we sighed with relief, for Longstreet could be seen coming into position on our right. The crisis was over; Longstreet never failed yet; but the sun went down so slowly.

Friday, Hill's division took, perhaps, the most prominent part in the fight; on Thursday, Ewell's and Jackson's, though all were engaged on Friday.

Saturday morning—day ever memorable! for it broke the back of the great lying nation—our corps still held that ridge, and Longstreet formed on our right, obtuse-angled to us, so that if they attacked, upon forcing us back, their flank would be exposed to Longstreet; and, if they forced him back, their flank would be exposed to us. This arrangement was concealed from them so far that they suspected our strength to be to our left. Skirmishing and distant cannonading lasted till 1 p. m., when the action commenced, and soon grew infinitely furious. But they were outgeneraled and beaten from the start, and at 4½ or 5 p. m. it was plain that they were terribly whipped. The fight was by far the most horrible and deadly that I have seen. Just at sunset, our wings swept round in pursuit—Jackson swinging his left on the right as a pivot, and Longstreet in the reverse method. Their dead on the field were in such numbers as to sicken even the veterans of Richmond and the Shenandoah valley; they left 2,000 dead, rotting clay, and almost innumerable wounded. Their discipline and night saved them from a rout. They retreated in tolerable order to Centreville. 'Twas decisive; their whole army engaged—only two corps of ours, and their loss, I think, ten to one on our side.

Starke's Louisiana brigade and the second brigade of Jackson's division (their ammunition being out) fought with the stones from the ground. This I know to be a fact. Lewis Randolph, it is said, was seen to kill one man with a stone. We lost many valuable men. V—— was shot early, in the breast. I found him at the hospital, very dirty in dust and blood, but in good hands. I took off my shirt and gave it to him, and sent him on his way rejoicing, toward Middleburg. I happened to have on a clean shirt, having bathed in Bull Run on Friday morning, and changed my clothing. On Saturday I had the narrowest escape yet; two cannon balls, within a minute of each other, passed so near me as almost to take away my breath. Strange to tell, it put me in the wildest spirits.

On Monday our corps moved to Ox Hill, between Chantilly and Fairfax Court House, where, in the afternoon we had, under a driving thunderstorm, a smart, but indecisive fight with three divisions of the enemy. In it were killed Generals Kearney and Stevens, valuable officers both—worth the battle. Thus the corps fought six days out of seven, after enormous marches. On Wednesday, the 3d instant, we marched to Dranesville, on Thursday to Leesburg, where we met D. H. Hill's corps, Ripley's division, and perhaps others. On yesterday the army crossed the Potomac, D. H. Hill a little earlier in the day than we, and at a different ford. We marched till 12½ o'clock last night; started to-day before day and reached this town by 1 p. m., or earlier. It is twenty-four miles from Leesburg, and eighteen miles from Pennsylvania. Of the scene of the passage of the Potomac, I have not time to speak, nor of the battle-field of Leesburg. Saunders, coming in on an independent way, captured the telegraph operator, turned him over to Gen. Jackson, and heard him send a message to old Abe; after which the telegraph was destroyed and the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad torn up. Stuart yesterday sent a message to Abe by another line. I have seen the Baltimore Sun of to-day. They are puzzling themselves as to whether we have really crossed. I wish, my dear mother, I could better tell you of these great matters. But it is easier for you to imagine how tired I am than for me to tell you. In the last thirty-six hours I have slept two.

I am proud to have borne my humble part in these great operations—to have helped, even so little, to consummate the grand plan, whose history will be a text-book to all young soldiers, and whose magnificent success places Lee at the side of the greatest captains, Hannibal, Cæsar, Eugene, Napoleon. I hope you have preserved my letters, in which I have spoken of my faith in Lee. He and his round table of generals are worthy the immortality of Napoleon and his marshals. He moves his agencies like a God—secret, complicated, vast, resistless, complete.

A CANADIAN OPINION.—One thing is absolutely certain. The movement into Maryland was a gigantic blunder. It did not gain the confederacy recruits, but on the contrary, proved that the people of Maryland prefer Washington to Richmond. Any food which the Southerners picked up they must have consumed in the State itself. They obtained a few thousand pairs of shoes, and sacrificed for them many thousand men and the prestige of victory.—*Toronto Globe.*

An Inside View of Rebeldom in 1861.

Mr. William Henry Hurlbert is writing a series of letters, addressed to Hon. Amasa J. Parker of New York, and published in the New York Times, describing his captivity in Richmond and giving some very interesting inside views of rebeldom. The following from his second letter, lifts the veil from the condition of the South after the battle of Bull Run:

I could not but see that before the decisive and fatal day of Manassas, the preparations of the national army at Washington began to inspire into the most confident minds of the South a vague and passionate anxiety. There was the wildest talk of a desperate defense and subterranean warfare. The roads leading from Manassas to Richmond were all to be mined—every town was to become another Saragossa—in short, all the puerilities of fear and fury abounded in the talk of men and in the articles of the press. Then came the 21st of July, with its amazing catastrophe, scarcely credited at first, and when credited, transporting the whole Southern people from the middle air of doubt up to the seventh heaven of triumphant confidence.

Neither our Government nor our people have ever understood the enormous opportunities which the Southern victory of Manassas threw directly in our way. By nine men in ten at the South, I believe that victory was hailed as the substantial end of the war. It fortified all their expectations of foreign intervention; it suspended their organization of domestic defense.

The essential diversities of character and of interests which separate the slave states from one another, flamed up in the fancied security of their cause, and became flagrant. South Carolina claimed the glory of the day as hers. Virginia and North Carolina retorted by declaring that the troops of the Palmetto State had endangered the common hope by their misconduct under fire. President Davis, who reached the battlefield by accident, having only heard of the action while on the train for Gordonsville, excited the indignation of the generals in command, by claiming, or suffering others to claim for him, the final honors of the day; and Gen. Beauregard, in his official report, put down the pretensions of the Executive, with a gracefully sarcastic allusion to his appearance upon the field when the field was won. From the end of July, 1861, to the end of January, 1862, the south was in a condition to have been overwhelmed by a sudden and combined attack of the sea and land forces of the Union. The civil government of the confederacy was falling daily into deeper contempt. Mr. Toombs had been removed from the state department to make way for Mr. Hunter, whose appointment was intended to conciliate and satisfy Virginia. It failed to conciliate and satisfy Mr. Hunter himself, who had scarcely entered upon the delights of office before he began to intrigue for an escape from the insignificance of a cabinet minister into the importance of a Virginia senator. The election of Mr. Davis and Stephens to the permanent presidency and vice presidency of the confederation, was hurried upon the south, and it had scarcely been accomplished before the border states in particular began to murmur at the results, as part of a preconcerted programme for chaining them to the policy of the gulf. In the military department of the government, Mr. Walker of Alabama, a respectable nonentity, has made way for Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, whose hopes of support from his own state had already begun to droop toward that final extinction which they received upon his overwhelming defeat in the candidacy for the Senate, and who consequently clung with desperate tenacity to the personal favor of President Davis. Entering upon his office as the president's lieutenant, Mr. Benjamin administered it with so single an eye to the pleasure of his employer as soon brought upon the war department the mingled rage and contempt alike of soldiers and civilians. Mr. Davis, with many qualities of no mean order, unites, as is well known, one deadly and depressing trait. He is a man of the bitterest personal prejudices, who lacks alike the magnanimity really to forgive, and the sagacity, seemingly, to forget the pettiest personal injuries. During the fall of 1861 he estranged still further the already alienated sympathies of the Carolinians, by his obstinate persecution of one of their favorite officers, Col. Ripley, their "hero of Fort Moultrie," and he gave marked offense to Georgia by his insensibility to the claims of one of her most conspicuous sons, Gen. W. H. W. Walker. Col. Ripley, at the time of Mr. Davis' disgraceful attack as secretary of war of the United States, upon General Scott, had sided with the general, and written an article reflecting severely upon the course of the secretary. For this old offence Mr Davis, become president of the southern confederacy, resolved to punish Col. Ripley, who was accordingly "overslaughed six times in the promotions to the rank of brigadier general, nor were his claims acknowledged in Richmond till, upon a rumor of his intended resignation, the Charleston newspapers began to mutter ominously against the confederate government. In the case of Ripley, Mr. Davis' obstinacy had very serious consequences. Instead of intrusting the coast defenses of South Carolina to Ripley with a rank proportioned to the importance of the post, Mr Davis confided the question of the Carolinian defenses to Gen. Gonzalez, a well known Cuban adventurer, who came on from Charleston to Richmond, and reported Hilton Head "impregnable," just about six weeks before it was captured. The offense offered to Gen. Walker, which brought on the resignation of that officer from the confederate army, and his appointment to the rank of major general in the army of Georgia, seems to have followed from a systematic attempt on the part of the rebel president to create a staff of generals independent of State influences, and dependent upon himself alone, as a means of countervailing the growing popularity and State strength of such men as Price in the West, Beauregard in the South, and Johnston in Virginia. With this object it was that Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell and Henry Heth, were raised to high rank, and detailed to important commands over the heads of Southern officers much their superiors in service and in ability. The final results of the presidential policy belong to my next letter. Suffice it now to say, that before I left my first prison I had obtained ample evidence to show that the confederate government was sinking rapidly in the estimation of the Southern people, and that in consequence of its unpopularity and incapacity, the military condition of the South was becoming far from satisfactory to the best informed Southern men. Early in October I heard from a distinguished officer at Manassas, who wrote: "The men are dying like dogs, and are buried worse than dogs. The army is dispirited, demoralized, disappointed. We are robbed at every turn by commissaries and quartermasters—and in the next battle it is my belief that we shall be terribly whipped." *The effective force of General Johnston had then fallen below 40,000 men.* Disease has invaded the camps and constant futile alarms harrassed the men. How often the signal of two, three or five rockets roused the men from their rest in those weary months, southern officers writing the history of that strange season will one day, perhaps, have the candor to tell. At New Orleans Major General Lovell found a half armed force of 15,000 men, and a half completed steam ram, the contractors for which, northern men and connections of Secretary Mallory, were plodding away with ten hours a day of work as calmly as if no distant national thunders were gathering below the ominous silence of the horizon. General Albert Johnston, in like manner, found himself called upon to hold Columbus and Bowling Green, to keep Tennessee and to control Kentucky with but little more than a division of men. Over the whole land brooded the spirit of the new war Secretary's openly avowed belief that the war which ought to have ended in September, must infallibly end in January. What our own government was doing during all these months of golden opportunity, you, sir, know better than I. But while the southern government was thus dissipating itself in a dreamy "fool's paradise," the people of the South were preparing the means for that stern and strong uprising which has astounded us all during the present year. They were planting corn in the stead of cotton; they were developing industries which nothing but the war could ever have called into being upon their soil; they were driving a brisk trans-blockade commerce with the West Indies and with Europe; they were learning a lesson of independence and self-confidence which it will be no light task for us to force them to unlearn.

Jute as a Substitute for Cotton.

The city article of the London *Times* of September 12, says:

Excitement continues to increase in the market for the various products to which attention has been turned owing to the scarcity of cotton, and flax, hemp and jute have all experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has recently been extraordinary, the present quotation showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than twenty-five per cent. upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. Thomson & Co., of Seafield works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment, which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and in fact to fulfil in a great degree the purposes of that staple. The firm, it is said, have taken out a provisional patent for the treatment of all vegetable fibres, with a view to their manufacture into textile fabrics, but their attention has been more particularly directed to jute, with the object of meeting the present crisis. The rapidity with which the preparation can be effected is stated to be very great—the entire process requiring only a few hours, and the material produced is also such as will be applicable for admixture with wool and silk. Meanwhile, however, some experienced persons are disposed to doubt if it will not be found too brittle. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth suggestions and claims, and a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of as a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipated by Messrs. Thompson, it will be likely to take the lead of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About ten or fifteen years ago it was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be about 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of carpets, which have been used in considerable quantities in America. A year would be required before a new crop could be supplied, but it could then be furnished to meet any possible demand.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—A private letter from Mr. Charles Wright, on the gunboat Benton, on the Mississippi River, to his sister in this city, gives an amusing account of an interview with a lumberman up the Yazoo River, who had never heard of the troubles about secession, and received his first intimation that war was raging from our forces on the gunboat. He had been in the gum swamp for two years. When he met our gunboats and heard of the war, he was much astonished, as may well be supposed. He was on his way, at the time, to Vicksburg, to secure a market for his lumber. —*Rochester Ex.*

Paroled soldiers from Harper's Ferry maintain, says the Philadelphia *North American*, that Col. Miles was killed by one of his own men indignant at the surrender of the place.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

A meeting of delegates from the sanitary commissions of the West, was held at the supreme court room in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, September 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion of Dr. C. G. Comegys of Cincinnati, Dr. Wm. M. Awls of Columbus, Ohio, was called to the chair, and H. E. Seelye of Chicago, was appointed secretary.

Three committees were appointed, composed as follows:

ON CREDENTIALS—W. W. Patton, Dr. Mendenhall and Dr. Reeves.

ON ORGANIZATION—Jas. Blake, C. E. Cist and Dr. J. B. Thompson.

ON BUSINESS—Dr. Newberry, Dr. J. B. Johnson and Dr. D. C. G. Comegys.

After a recess of half an hour, the convention re-assembled.

The committee on organization reported for

President—Dr. William M. Awls of Columbus, Ohio. Vice Presidents—Calvin Fletcher of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. W. G. Elliott of St. Louis. Secretary—H. E. Seelye of Chicago.

Report accepted and adopted.

The committee on credentials reported

CINCINNATI—Drs. C. G. Comegys and Geo. Mendenhall, and Messrs. Mark E. Reeves and Charles E. Cist.

COLUMBUS—Drs. W. M. Awls and J. B. Thompson.

CHICAGO—Rev. W. W. Patton, H. E. Seelye and C. T. Chase.

ST LOUIS—Rev. Dr. W. G. Elliott, Dr. J. B. Johnson and Geo Partridge.

INDIANAPOLIS—Calvin Fletcher, Wm. Hannaman, James Blake and Samuel D. Maxwell.

DUBLIN, IND—J. C. R. Layton.

CLEVELAND—Dr. J. S. Newberry.

LOUISVILLE—Dr. A. N. Read.

The report was concurred in.

The committee on business reported sundry propositions, which were taken up in order and disposed of.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare an appeal to the country to organize in every town soldiers' aid societies to prepare supplies for the fall and winter campaign of such articles as are usually distributed by the United States sanitary commission; that stocks of those articles be accumulated at leading points for distribution, and that the committee designate such points. Committee:—Dr. Newbury, Comegys and Patton.

On motion, it was recommended that communication be kept up weekly between the great depositaries, in order that all may have knowledge of the stocks on hand of each.

A proposition was adopted, after much discussion, recommending the use of special agents, to be sent out from leading depositaries or organizations to act in harmony with the regular agents of the United States sanitary commission, to ascertain the condition and wants of the army.

On motion, it was recommended that the districts in which regiments have been raised, and to which information is conveyed by letter from the regiments, of existing wants, be encouraged to communicate the facts to the nearest sanitary commission.

On motion, it was agreed to discourage all rivalry of States or cities in the sanitary cause beyond that which will develope the greatest local effort for the common good.

An invitation was presented by Capt. Sturm, of the ordnance office of Indiana, to the convention to visit the State Arsenal. The invitation was accepted and the thanks of the convention tendered therefor.

Dr. Newberry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the habit of sending supplies to regiments in the field, unless on the special requisition of the Regimental Surgeon or Commanding officer, is productive of evil rather than good, and should be discouraged.

Dr. Newberry offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the employment of carefully selected medical inspectors for each important division of the army, whose duty it shall be to keep themselves informed as to the wants of camps and hospitals in that division, and have their wants promptly supplied from the nearest depot of sanitary stores, and who shall carefully investigate the use made of such stores, is recommended as the most reliable and satisfactory method of ascertaining and meeting the wants of the sick soldiers.

Mr. Partridge moved that chaplains be requested to furnish the officers or agents of the commission nearest their stations with regular reports of the sanitary condition and wants of their respective regiments. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Elliott moved that the war department be requested to make provision for the issuing of duplicate descriptive rolls to each soldier at the time of being mustered into service. Adopted and Dr. Elliott directed to communicate the request to the Adjutant General U. S. A.

After a general discussion upon sundry matters appertaining to the sanitary condition of our armies, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Sanitary Condition of the Army.

An interesting and valuable paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October is devoted to the sanitary condition of the army. It is made up of comparative exhibits of the statistics of our own and the armies of the old world, the former derived principally from the efficient labors of the sanitary commission. Taking the trustworthy reports herein given, it is manifest that our Union army is one of the healthiest on record; and yet their rate of sickness is from three to five times as great as that of civilians of their own ages at home. We give place to an extract showing the sickness in the present army of the Union:

The excellent reports of the inquiries of the Sanitary Commission give much important and trustworthy information in respect to these matters. Most of the encampments of all the corps have been examined by their inspectors; and their returns show, that the average number sick, during the seven months ending with February last, was, among the troops who were recruited in New England 74.6, among those from the middle States 56.6, and, during six months ending with January, among those from the Western States 104.3, in 1,000 men. From an examination of 217 regiments, during two months ending the middle of February, the rate of sickness among the troops in the eastern sanitary department was seventy-four, in the central department, Western Virginia and Ohio, ninety, and in the western, 107 in 1,000 men. The average of all these regiments was ninety in 1,000. The highest rate in Eastern Virginia was 281 per 1,000, in the 5th Vermont; and the lowest nine, in the 7th Massachusetts. In the central department the highest was 260, in the 41st Ohio; and the lowest, seventeen, in the 6th Ohio. In the western department the highest was 340, in the 42d Illinois; and the lowest fifteen, in the 36th Illinois.

On the 22d of February, the number of men sick in each 1,000, in the several divisions of the army of the Potomac, was ascertained to be,—

Keyes'	30.8
Sedgwick's	33.7
Hooker's	38.0
McCall's	43.1
Banks'	45.0
Porter's	46.2
Blenker's	47.1
McDowell's	48.3
Heintzelman's	49.8
Franklin's	54.1
Dix's	71.8
United States Regulars	76.0
Sumner's	77.5
Smith's	81.6
Casey's	87.6

Probably there has been more sickness in all the armies as they have gone farther southward and the warm season has advanced.

Land Monitors.

The following proposals, which we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, sound rather fishy. If Redstone can do what he promises, it will be a "big thing."

I propose to build for government nine "Land Monitors," or "Engines of War," to cost $900 a piece, to weigh 1,800 pounds each, 25-horse engine and all, with coal, water ammunition, knives, etc., included in the above weight; each to be handled by two men; to discharge from each 10,000 shots in half an hour; to be capable of running twenty miles an hour over any grades less than forty-five degrees; to be perfectly manageable in turning, climbing, or descending; to clear more obstructions from artillery roads than 500 men; to reap the rebels clean by divisions; to resist canister, grape and all small shot; to engineer the advance car myself; to risk all the government can risk—my life—each man in the nation can only do this.

I also propose to furnish use of pattern of the engine free of cost, on our plan.

Now, if any doubt my ability to accomplish the above, I refer them to what I have accomplished in mechanical invention.

If any doubt my sincerity, I only answer I have too deep sympathy for the cause of my country to propose anything I am not willing to execute. A. E. REDSTONE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.

The Albany *Argus* publishes a letter from Onondaga county, in which the writer says that the Democrats of that district "know the tone of the *Argus*, and were unanimous in expressing their opinion that it was too warlike for a Democratic paper." This is our opinion.

Col. Lander, of Salem, Mass., father of the late gallant Gen. Fred. W. Lander, and Miss Lander the sculptress, died at his home on Sunday last of heart disease. He was upwards of seventy years of age and highly esteemed.

Hon. Paul J. Wheeler, the late Democratic Union candidate for governor of New Hampshire, died at his residence in Newport last week, aged forty-two years. He was an estimable gentleman, and his death will create universal sorrow.

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A. H. CARTER, Supt.

HARDWARE.—We are now selling off.

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An assorted stock of Hardware. Also, Mill Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Scales, Tinner's Tools, Gun Fixtures, &c., &c. [illegible] & CO., Commission Merchants, 127 South Water street.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23d, 1862.

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All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Delivery of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:

[illegible]

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no grays); good square trotters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 5 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 364 horses in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(3.) 344 horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for exchanges in the two first named horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:

[illegible]

Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a GUARANTEE for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guarantee can be had on application to this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 horses. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned personally or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN,

se26 n656-td A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle are to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight. No animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made ten days after signing the contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to "COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

se23-n[illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18, 1862.

Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th.

First—Ties to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be hewed between the first of December and first of March next.

Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every Tie not less than seven inches face. If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide and every fifth tie to be not less than twelve inches face.

JOHN VAN NORTWICK,

se18-n310-td President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois, September 17, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, until the first day of October, at 5 P. M., for the Grading of the Chicago Branch of said Company's line from Aurora to the City of Chicago, a distance of [illegible] miles. Maps, profiles and specifications of the work may be examined at the offices in Chicago after the 20th inst., where also any information desired in reference to the work may be obtained.

The right is expressly reserved to reject any propositions that may not be deemed for the interest of the Company.

J. VAN NORTWICK,

se18-n[illegible] President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company.

A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held in Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting Articles of Consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company; and if said Articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the fifteenth day of October, 1862.

WM. G. GREENE, President.

JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders in said corporation will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1862, at 10 a. m.

E. C. LARNED,
E. S. RAYMOND,
J. C. CHILDS,
[illegible],
G. F. RUMSEY,

Board of Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23d, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the First District of Illinois, which comprises the County of Cook. I have established my office at No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House, and have appointed Mr. [illegible] assistant, to whom or myself all parties interested can apply for instructions or information concerning the Excise Tax, passed at the last session of Congress, and approved July 1st, 1862, entitled an Act "To Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on public debt."

The District has been sub-divided into Eleven Assessment Divisions. The extent of each division and the name of the Assistant Assessor for each is as follows:

Division No. 1 comprises the Town of Hyde Park, the 1st Ward of the City of Chicago, and all that portion of the Town of South Chicago which lies between State street and Lake Michigan. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Assistant Assessor, office at [illegible].

Division No. 2 comprises the 2d Ward of the City of Chicago, and that portion of the 3d and 4th Wards lying south of South street, and all that part of the Town of South Chicago which lies west of State street to a line running through said street. Ass't Assessors WM. B. H. GRAY and C. H. FIELD, office No. 10 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street.

Division No. 3 comprises all that part of the 3d and 4th Wards of the City of Chicago lying north of South street, [illegible] Assessor, office No. 48 Lasalle street, with M. P. Lyford.

Division No. 4 comprises the 5th Ward of the City of Chicago, and that portion of the 6th Ward lying south of Kinzie street and west of Reuben street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying between Harrison and Kinzie streets, or a line running due west from them. F. C. BROWN, Ass't Assessor, office No. 68 West Randolph street, in People's G. L. & Coke Company's office.

Division No. 5 comprises the 8th Ward of the City of Chicago, except that portion lying west of Reuben street, and south of Kinzie street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying north of Kinzie street or a line running due west from said street. Ass't Assessor, [illegible] office at West Branch Post Office, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets.

Division No. 6 comprises the 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Chicago and the Town of North Chicago. Assistant Assessors, J. H. Hoes and [illegible], office No. 19 Ewing's Block, corner Clark and North Water streets.

Division No. 7 comprises the 9th Ward of the City of Chicago, and the Town of Lake View. [illegible] Ass't Assessor, office at [illegible] in Drug store.

Division No. 8 comprises the 10th Ward of the City of Chicago lying north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and south of Harrison street, or a line running due west from said street. WENDELL R. KING, Ass't Assessor, office at S. W. Mansfield's office, on Lumber street corner [illegible].

Division No. 9 comprises the Towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth and Calumet. C. B. SAMMONS, office, Blue Island.

Division No. 10 comprises the Towns of Lake, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden and Jefferson. JAMES MAXWELL, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Lyons.

Division No. 11 comprises the Towns of Barrington, Hanover, Palatine, Wheeling, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Northfield, New Trier and Evanston. J. W. KINGSLEY, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Barrington.

The annexed list of trades and professions are subject to License Tax, and are required by the law to obtain this License immediately under penalty of paying the amount of tax for such license increased three fold. The application for License must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the trade or profession is sought to be prosecuted. The Assistant Assessors of each division will be found at their respective offices each day until the 1st day of October, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses, and all parties interested must make application within that time. Blank forms of application may be obtained of the Assistant Assessors.

Apothecaries, $10.00; Auctioneers, $20.00; Bankers, $100.00; Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, for each Table and Alley, $5.00; Brewers, of over 500 barrels, $50.00; less than 500 barrels, $25.00; Cattle Brokers, $10.00; Confectioners, $10.00; Circuses, $50.00; Claim Agents, $10.00; Coal Oil Distillers, $50.00; [illegible] $10.00; Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, over 300 barrels, $50.00; less than 300 barrels, $25.00; Distillers of Apples and Peaches, less than 150 barrels, $12.50; for a greater quantity same as other distillers; Eating Houses, $10.00; Exhibitions, $10.00; Horse Dealers, $10.00; Hotels, according to their class, from $5.00 to $200.00; Steamers and Vessels carrying passengers, $25.00; Jugglers, $20.00; Lawyers, $10.00; Livery Stable Keepers, $10.00; Manufacturers, $10.00; Patent Agents, $10.00; Pawnbrokers, $50.00; Peddlers according to their class, from $5.00 to $20.00; Photographers, according to receipts, from $10.00 to $25.00; Physicians, $10.00; Rectifiers of Spirituous Liquors, of 500 barrels or less, $25.00; for each additional 500 barrels or fractional part thereof, $25.00; Retail Dealers, except in Liquors, $10.00; Retail Dealers of Liquors, $20.00; Soap Makers, $10.00; Surgeons, $10.00; Tallow Chandlers, $10.00; Theatres, $100.00; Tobacconists, $10.00; Wholesale Dealers, except in Liquors, $50.00; Wholesale Dealers in Liquors, $100.00.

All manufacturers of articles subject to Tax, must give notice immediately to the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which the manufactory is located. Blank forms for said notice can be obtained at this office.

PHILLIP WADSWORTH,

Assessor 1st District, Illinois office No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

se25-n[illegible]

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the

WEST END OF THE

Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery, therein pending wherein James F. Joy, Soulter and David Hoadley, trustees, &c., are complainants, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, [illegible] and others, defendants [illegible] and all of the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, privileges, and franchises, [illegible] by the undersigned, J. T. Moulton, Special Master in Chancery, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the south door of the Post Office and Custom House building, in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the twenty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described premises and property, to wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, estates, and equity of redemption thereof, that is to say, its road west of the Illinois River, and all its branches thereof, which had been constructed before the tenth day of September, A. D. 1852 and which have been constructed or built, including the right of way and lands occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all the iron, timber, materials, furniture, and property purchased by said Company for the construction and equipment of said road, and the buildings thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, engines, tenders, cars, tools and machinery, materials, and all other personal property [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ...

J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.

J. F. JOY, of Counsel, and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.

Chicago September 17th, 1862. se20-n360-1m

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouser.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouser that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouser, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouser shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y. sep5-n[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

W. S. FELKER, Compl'ts Sol'r. se15-n[illegible]

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862. au20-n[illegible]

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied, and the best attention given.

au23-n[illegible] J. & A. H. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

Is the largest and

Best Arranged Hotel

in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Oolong and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies, also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at the lowest prices by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES

FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents of the American Watch Company,

aug2-n[illegible] 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 139 South Water st., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

ap6-[illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,

SEAMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUNNY,

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand.

Bags loaned to shippers.

my13 n[illegible]

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE [illegible]

F. W. BACKUS

Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 2d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 26 and 28 South Water street.

ap14-n[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S LINE — OF — NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this Line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,

jy1-n[illegible] Only Authorized Agent.

THE

Western Transportation Co

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following extraordinary facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the East, West, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Western Transportation Co's Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to C. D. Dole, Agent, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

HUGH ALLEN,

A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.

S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

G. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

S. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.

W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.

Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

W. T. BILL, Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN BEAN & CO., Erie, Pa.

DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.

W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

ap14-n[illegible]

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburgh with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

and at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

[illegible]

CLARY & HOWE, Agents,

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Real Estate.

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, [illegible] ... Apply to the subscriber at [illegible] street, or address him by letter through the Post Office, Box 4736, Chicago, Ill.

G. T. GILBERT.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, April 6th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SAWYER, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave Great Central Depot as follows:

[illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

Day Express departs at ....9.00 A. M.

Night Express departs at ....[illegible] P. M.

Janesville Accommodation departs at..........[illegible] P. M.

Day Express arrives at ....[illegible]

Night Express arrives at ....[illegible]

Janesville Accommodation arrives at ....[illegible]

B. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Sup't. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: [illegible]

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted).

7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

SAM A. LEWIS, Gen'l West. Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, daily as follows:

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

[illegible]

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track.

(with its connections.)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED,

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One trail runs daily (455 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Rail.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all description can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

THE CITY.

FOR SALE.—Soldiers' discharges, furloughs, blanks, descriptive rolls, morning reports, enlistment oaths, etc., etc., are for sale at the TRIBUNE office, ready printed.

"THE COMMONWEALTH."—The new paper just started in Boston by Rev. M. D. Conway, may be found regularly at Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of owners of property on North Water street, between Clark and Rush streets, is called to an advertisement elsewhere, from the Board of Public Works, directly concerning them.

THE NEW STAMPS.—We are indebted to Mr. Myers, Cashier of the new Savings Bank, under the Sherman House, for a supply of U. S. change stamps, which he obtained through Sydney, Myers & Co., Galesburg, Illinois.

U. S. TAX.—Get out your license. The advertisement of the Assessor appears on the inside of this paper. To avoid heavy penalty it is necessary that all parties interested should apply for license by the first of October.

MILLER'S BATTERY.—We are informed that this battery will give a grand farewell parade through the principal streets of Chicago, this afternoon, previous to leaving for the seat of war.

A WISE RESTORATION.—The numerous friends of Rev. Dr. Tiffany of this city will be glad to hear that the Rock River Conference, now in session at Joliet, has restored him to full standing in the church and the ministry.

VISIT OF THE SEASON.—Arlington & Donniker's excellent troupe of Ethiopian balladists and humorists, commence a week's engagement at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening next.

JUDGE INGERSOLL AT THE MASS MEETING.—We can announce by authority that Judge E. C. Ingersoll, Union candidate for Congress for the State at large, will speak this evening at the mass meeting.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in announcing that Lieu. Tenny of the Scotch Regiment, arrived in the city as a paroled Harper's Ferry prisoner. He was in this city when Harper's Ferry was surrendered, and not with his regiment at all.

MILITARY BOOKS.—Casey's Infantry and Cooke's Cavalry Tactics, Halleck's Elements of Military Art and Science, Army Regulations and all other standard military books can be found at Walsh's, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

A WORD UPON COKE.—The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company assert that they do not intend to increase the gas tariff on account of the war tax. A correspondent says they have put up coke, so extensively used by the poor, at least fifty per cent. above the usual price. Now, let them remedy this also.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.—About thirty contrabands from Cairo arrived in this city yesterday morning, in charge of O. H. Salisbury. Nearly all of the refugees are women and children, there being but five or six men among them. We understand they have all been provided with suitable places to work.

THE JOLIET EXCURSION.—The Methodist excursion to Joliet leaves the depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, this morning at 9 o'clock. A despatch received last evening from Rev. Dr. Eddy, states that Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach the Missionary Sermon before the Conference this afternoon. This fact alone will be sufficient to induce a large attendance.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 105th regiment, Colonel Dustin commanding, now in camp at Cottage Grove, is under marching orders, and will probably leave for the field early in the coming week.

Miller's Battery did not get started yesterday, but will leave to-day, by special train, on the Michigan Central Railroad.

STILL ALIVE.—A dispatch received here by Judge Bell yesterday, brings the intelligence that his son, Capt. J. H. Bell, of the 57th New York regiment, reported killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, is still alive, and in hospital near that field. From the nature of his wound his condition is precarious. Judge Bell left for the East last night.

PERSONAL.—Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada; Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and their suites, and several other distinguished Canadians, will arrive in this city this morning, in a special car attached to the regular train, on the Michigan Central. They will stop at the Tremont House. Their stay will probably be short, as they come to enjoy a week's shooting on the prairies.

COL. CAPRON'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—This regiment is being rapidly filled up with good men, and there is no better man in the cavalry service than the Colonel. His regiment is ordered to Minnesota, to fight the Indians. Maj. J. J. Ruby is recruiting for this regiment at the northwest corner of the Court House Square. The Major has been in service since the commencement of the war—first at Cairo and afterwards in Missouri, and went through the fight at Pea Ridge. No better opportunity is offered to those desiring to enlist.

PICNIC AND PRESENTATION.—A pleasant affair came off at the camp of the Mercantile Battery on Thursday afternoon. The ladies of St. Paul's Church improvised a picnic, spread a table, and served up to the boys of the battery a splendid collation. Previous to this, several of the numerous friends of Frank C. Wilson presented him with a superb sword, belt, sash and pistols, the presentation speech being made by Rev. Dr. Ryder. Lieutenant Wilson responded in a brief and an appropriate manner.

SALE OF TEA, COFFEE, GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, IN BOND AT MONTREAL.—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of this sale, which occurs on Wednesday, the 8th of October. The goods are sold in bond, and the duties can be paid in Chicago. We do not doubt that many of our Chicago merchants will see it for their interest to take Montreal on their way to New York, and avail themselves of these St. Lawrence importations direct from the place of growth.

JUVENILE RECKLESSNESS.—Two boys, whose names are John Gifford and James H Burnes, aged respectively fifteen and fourteen years, were yesterday arrested for firing pistols at the house of Mr. Eben Manning, at the corner of Van Buren and Throop streets. One or two of the bullets fired, struck a window blind, splintering the slats, and greatly terrifying the inmates of the dwelling. The youthful marksmen were taken before Justice Miller, who turned them over to Reform Commissioner Williams.

A NEW EVENING PAPER.—It is intimated to us that parties in this city and in the East are contemplating the publication of a new daily in this city—a Daily Evening Newspaper. It will probably make its first appearance sometime next month. The editorial conduct of the paper will be placed in the hands of a gentleman who has been for many years connected with the press. These are doubtful times for the success of a new newspaper enterprise, but the field here for an evening journal is almost entirely an open one—the present occupant making but a limited use of its opportunities.

ATTENTION.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Wm. Barker, Cairo, Illinois, which appears in to-day's issue. Cairo, from its geographical position, is becoming an important point from which to draw supplies for the border States, and we are pleased to learn that Mr. Barker's success in this branch of trade is fully equal to his expectations. His stock is full and well selected, and will undoubtedly command attention from those interested. It is a significant fact that dealers, whose source of trade is from the lately rebellious States, seek the TRIBUNE to advertise their wares.

ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL COUNTERFEITER.—A fellow named James Ryan, who sports two or three high-sounding aliases, was arrested and examined before Justice Miller, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. This charge was clearly established, by the evidence in the case, and in default of $1,000 bail the accused was committed for trial before the Recorder's Court. Ryan is well known to the police authorities of this city as a notorious counterfeiter, burglar, and thief. He has several times been in durance vile, but never before with such flattering prospects for a long term in the penitentiary, as he now has. During the last two weeks he has been doing a lively business in the way of circulating [illegible] bills, of various denominations, but his plans are now suddenly checked [illegible] "[illegible]" of [illegible] business.

The Mass Meeting.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the great mass meeting to endorse the proclamation of the President comes off this evening at Bryan Hall. We need hardly urge upon every man who would hold up the hands of the President in his efforts to crush and bring to a speedy termination this rebellion, to be present. We have no doubt that Bryan Hall will not hold a tithe of the people who will come up to express their sentiments upon this occasion, and pledge themselves anew to support the Administration in its recent vigorous measures for punishing traitors.

For this occasion prominent speakers have been engaged, among them Judge Ingersoll, the Union and war candidate for Congress. His name alone will be a magnet of no ordinary power. The people desire to hear from his own lips his views upon the great questions of the day. Eminent gentlemen from abroad, and our own most prominent citizens and speakers will also be present.

Patriotic songs will be sung by a large chorus, and the city bands have also been engaged for their part of the musical programme.

Now let us have one more old time rally. Come up and let our own President hear no uncertain voice from his own State. Assure him that Illinois stands by him to the death in any measure which will bring a swift and summary punishment to traitors.

Minnesota Sufferers.

The attention of our citizens has been called to the fearful condition of thousands of refugees from Indian atrocities on our North western frontier. W. H. Woodbury, Esq., is in our city, duly commissioned to solicit aid, and on Wednesday evening last made an appeal in Trinity Church on behalf of the sufferers. At that meeting the undersigned were appointed a Committee to wait on the clergy, and secure, if possible, a presentation of the claims of these poor sufferers in each and all of our churches next Sunday.

The Committee having seen as many of the clergy as they could, and having met with a cordial reception and promise of hearty cooperation *in every instance*, beg leave to submit the main facts upon which this appeal rests.

The Governor of Minnesota, in his recent message, estimates the number of those who have been made homeless by these barbarities, at 30,000. There are *now* at least 1,000 at St. Paul, another thousand at Minneapolis, a large number at St. Peter, at Anoka, and other towns and villages in that region. These people fled before the storm, leaving, in very many instances, everything they possessed, except what they wore. They are now crowded in barns, in doorless and windowless houses; men, women and children, dependent for everything they need upon the charities of those among whom they are thrown.

Nobly have our fellow citizens of the Northwest met these most unexpected demands. Nobly are they meeting them to-day; but they must be assisted in this heavenly work. And they send to us asking us to join them in their efforts to save these poor sufferers from the terrors of a Northern winter. They ask not large gifts, but the poorest and most common articles that can be used in the hovel of the poor. God help us to do what we can! They are our brethren—our next door neighbors, and we *cannot* disregard their cry of distress without extraordinary sin.

It has been suggested that in each congregation some faithful ladies could be found willing to "go about doing this good work," calling on the families for what they have to give, and asking that all be sent to some central point to go out eventually as the offering of the Society.

Congregations are requested to make up their own packages, marked with the name of the Society sending them, and when boxed or ready to send, have them left at the office of the American Express—Mr. Fargo having kindly offered to forward them free of charge.

Contributions in money may be sent to Rev. J. Pratt, D. D., Box 3740 Chicago Postoffice.

J. PRATT,
W. H. WOODBURY.

The Paroled Harper's Ferry Prisoners.

Eight thousand troops captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, are *en route* for Camp Douglas, where they will be in command of Col. Daniel Cameron, of the 65th Illinois, who has already arrived here. The 60th Ohio, and Phillips' Battery, have already arrived. The Scotch Regiment (65th Illinois) and two companies of the New York 5th artillery, two Indiana batteries, and an Ohio battery, are due this morning. The 32d Ohio, 111th, 115th and 120th New York, will arrive to-night; the 125th N. Y., a Maine and a Vermont regiment, to-morrow; and the 1st and 3d Maryland probably on Monday.

It is due to the gallant Scotch regiment to state that they have neither part nor parcel in the surrender. They arrived upon the ground after the fight commenced, and had to fight their way in. They gallantly held the positions assigned them until the order to surrender was given, and only then surrendered under protest. They come back to us without a tarnish upon their laurels.

Col. Cameron has been assigned command of the whole force, by the adjutant general, which will remain here until an exchange is effected. The colonel has been assured that his own regiment shall be exchanged within a month, and be once more assigned to the army of Virginia.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—Yesterday afternoon, a widow lady named Keys, who resides at St. Joseph, Michigan, while attempting to cross Clark street, at its junction with Lake street, was knocked down by an express wagon, and seriously, though probably not dangerously injured. One fore wheel of the vehicle struck her left arm, and broke the bone, above the elbow. One of the horses' feet struck her above the right eye, cutting a deep gash, over an inch in length. She also received several bruises and wounds of less magnitude.

The moment the lady had been picked up, by citizens standing by, the driver of the express applied the lash to his horse, and drove off at a quickened speed, fearing, no doubt, that he should be arrested if he remained on the ground.

We regret our inability to give the name of this reckless driver. A large number of citizens witnessed the affair, and expressed much indignation towards the expressman; but in the excitement of the moment no one thought of ascertaining his name or the number he bears, till he had disappeared. Such "accidents" as the above are becoming quite too common in our streets, and the safety of pedestrians imperatively demands the adoption of some measures whereby these unnecessary casualties may be prevented. Among a large proportion of that class of men whose business it is to drive hacks, drays and express wagons, there seems to be a growing tendency towards a degree of recklessness that is absolutely criminal. For men to drive their vehicles at a furious speed, through the most crowded thoroughfares of the city, where men, women and children are constantly passing and re-passing in large numbers, is a disregard of life and limb which calls loudly for legal interference. So long as there are so many drivers of vehicles who care not for the safety of pedestrians, there should be a sufficient number of policemen detailed at the principal crossings to bring such thoughtless Jehus to their senses.

We should add that Mrs. Keys, the injured lady, was taken into Davenport, Ullman & Co.'s Bank, where Doctors Gore and Amerman were called, by whom her wounds were properly dressed, after which she was placed in a carriage, and conveyed to the propeller Lady Franklin, and sent to her home.

LARCENIES.—A young woman named Mary Cochrane, was arrested yesterday by one of Capt. Turtle's force, on the charge of stealing two finger rings and several articles of clothing from Mrs. Petty, who lives at the corner of Washington and Union streets. When arrested, Mary acknowledged to the policeman who took her in custody that she had stolen the articles, nearly all of which were found in her possession.

The case was continued to this afternoon—the accused, meantime, being kept in custody at the armory.

A man named Thomas Kane was examined before Justice Fitts, yesterday, charged with stealing a coat, a pair of boots, and $7 in money, from Patrick Kane, at No. 40 Kinzie street. He was held in $600 bail for his appearance in the Recorder's Court.

PRESENTATION.—A large number of the friends of Mr. E. S. Osgood, of the Mercantile Battery, met him at his father's residence, No. 211 West Randolph street, last Thursday evening, and presented him with a beautiful rifle, and the following written expression of their feelings, signed by all present:

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1862.

E. S. OSGOOD.—*Dear Sir*: Your fellow teachers, associates and officers of the Tabernacle Mission of Chicago, desire to present this testimonial of their regard for you, to look upon at your leisure in the tented field, in whatever position God in his providence may assign to you. May it ever recall the deep interest we take in your welfare, and assure you that we will earnestly commend you to the protection of our heavenly Father.

LARCENY OF DRESSES.—Two colored persons named Joseph and Mary Smith were arrested yesterday morning, upon the charge of stealing a lot of silk dresses, in Aurora. They are awaiting examination.

[illegible] blanks for sale at this office: Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears. Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears. Application of Mother for Pension. Application of Widow for Payment of Pension. Widow's Declaration for Pension. Application for Transfer of Pension. Application of Minor Children for Pension. Application of Orphan Sister for Pension. Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears. Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability. Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability. Invalid Pension Claims. Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension. Claim for Horse and Equipments. Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.

Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes are now forming at "Martine's Academy," corner of Clark and Monroe streets, which is re-opened for the season. Soirees every Tuesday evening. se-27 2t.

Go to the Best.

Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education. se-25 3m.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 88 Dearborn and 129 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 169 Randolph street. au26-1m.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The next War Meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association will be held in the North Baptist Church, corner of North Dearborn and Ohio streets (Rev. A. A Kendrick), on Sabbath evening, September 28. Several speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH.—St. Ansgarius, Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street, Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Rector. Service 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rev. Chas. E. Cheney Rector. On Sunday, Sept. 28th and thereafter, the second service in his church will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

— Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Seats free.

SCOTCH CHURCH.—Communion Service, according to the order of the Church of Scotland, will be held as follows in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Fulton street near Clinton street:

Saturday at 3 p. m., public worship and distribution of tokens.

Sabbath at 7½ a. m., morning prayer meeting; worship at 10½ a. m., table services immediately after; public worship at 7½ p. m., and again on Monday at 7½ a. m.

Rev. A. R. Galley of Dundee, will assist the pastor, Rev. Robert Patterson, in these services.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, Rev E A Price, pastor. Services to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7½ o'clock, p. m.

Preaching to-morrow at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, by the Rev. W. W. Harsha, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Mr H may be expected to officiate regularly hereafter, in this church. Strangers are cordially invited.

Rev E J. Goodspeed of Janesville, Wis., will preach in Dr. Colver's Church (Tabernacle Baptist) Sabbath morning and evening, Sept. 28.

Mrs. Wilson will deliver two lectures on Spiritualism next Sunday, Sept. 28, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., at Kingsbury Hall.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1862.

Business is active and the demand for money good. Bankers generally are fully employed; but the means at command are ample for all the requirements of trade. Just now we hear no complaints, from any quarter. Currency is in good supply, exchange in fair demand, and though bankers are doing business on a small margin, the immense transactions apparently render their balance sheets satisfactory.

Gold opened at 19@19½, but on receipt of the morning dispatches from New York, showing a decline of ¾, the lower became the more general figures. Some houses would not pay above 18. We quote the range for the day at 18@19½.

Some of the banks report New York Exchange closer; but the general average of the street showed scarcely a shade of difference since yesterday's report. If anything, the demand is rather more active. Bankers buy at par, and usually sell at ¼ premium. One, perhaps more, of the larger discount houses sold round lots to customers at 1-16, and 1-10 was their usual rate. The amount making continues large, and it will probably increase for several weeks to come.

Old Treasury Notes were bought to-day at 15@16.

The demand for silver to-day is not quite so good. The buying range was 13@14. The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, under the Sherman House, have a supply of the new postage currency, which for the past few days they have been exchanging for silver. In order to secure small change, many dealers have been glad to avail themselves of this opportunity.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The advance in gold at New York yesterday very much unsettled rates here, and for the present we omit our quotations. The advance in New York is generally regarded as one of the spasmodic turns to which Wall street is subject, and is likely to be followed by an early reaction.

In other respects there was no new feature in the money market. Exchange is steady at ¼ premium selling, and buying at ¼ discount to par. Currency continues in fair supply.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept 26, 1862.

First Board.—Stocks opened dull and heavy, but closed active and firmer. Gold 19¾.

Chi & R. I	74¾	Mich Central	77¾
Mil. & Pr du Chien	39	Ill Central bonds	1.4
do preferred	75	Chi Bur & Q	93¾
Chicago & Galena	77¾	Pitts, Ft W. & C	[illegible]
Ill Central scrip	71¾	Chi & N W. 2d	54¾
Mich. Southern	36¾	do east bonds	89
do guaranteed	74¾	do s. f. bonds	10.0¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 coup	101¾	Treas. 7 3-10	101¾
5s '74 coup	9.¾	Demand Notes	116¾

Second Board.—Stocks better.

Chi & Rock Island	73¾	Tennessee 6s	50¾
Clev. & Toledo	55¾	Galena & Chicago	77¾
Cleve & Pitts	[illegible]	New Jersey	125
Ill Central scrip	71¾	Mich. South'gt'd	70
Michigan Southern	36¾	Erie preferred	78¾
Hudson	58¾	Harlem	20
Harlem preferred	45¾	Reading	66¾
Mich Central	76¾	Erie	35¾
New York Central	99¾	Pacific Mail	117¾
Virginia 6s	56	Missouri 6s	49

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. Dem. Notes	1 6¾	U. S 6s '81	101@101¾
7 30s	101¾		

MONEY MARKET.—Rather more active at 4 per cent on call, and 4@5 per cent. for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange quiet at 132 for bankers' bills. American gold firmer; opening at 20¾@20¾; closing firm at 20¾@20¾ per cent premium. Government stocks without decided change.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 26, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y bu.
Canal	6	6500	73550	....	....	....
G & C U R R	978	14118	1 357	6500	....	543
R I R R	1340	5950	10150	3860	700	....
I C R R	1670	13391	23800	3000	350	200
C B & Q R R	1486	6804	24000	59 4	375	278
N W R R	860	11783	687	6677	331	819
A & St L R R	1150	1850	4700	....	....	350
Total	7390	59935	147363	25081	1746	2190

	L'd lbs	High-wines. brls	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	Grass Seed. lbs	Hid's lbs
Canal	....	....	....	....	8070	....
G & C U R R	....	50	2320	....	....	8350
R I R R	....	....	580	....	....	20875
Ill C R R	....	....	750	8060	29700	7150
C B & Q R R	173470	140	1807	....	4190	6949
N W R R	....	....	22	229	4225	5524
A & St L R R	1200	....	100	....	18870	8450
Total	174670	196	5779	8289	99665	55296

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	3000	46675	148695	70	....	....
To Pt. Sarnia	....	10000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	2250	....	5000	....	....	....
To Oswego	176	....	....	5085	....	....
To Goderich	3102	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	4150	....	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	725	....	....	....	....
Total	12608	57400	158650	5097	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 26.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,305,000	Flour, brls	10,132
Shingles, no	810,000	Wheat, bu	27,069
Lath, pcs	690,000	Corn, bu	184,175
Staves, no	5,000	Oats, bu	25,000
Wood, cds	450	Rye bu	14,250
Salt, brls	11,968	Pork brls	1,481
Coal, tons	930	Highwines brls	914

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 26.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	6	Lumber, ft	291,697
Wheat, bu	6,500	Highwines, brls	31
Corn, bu	73,566	Salt, bbls	1,605
Seeds lbs	8,070	Salt lbs	800,550
Coal tons	115		

The receipts of grain to-day were light, consisting of only 59,935 bu wheat, 147,363 bu corn, 25,081 bu oats, 1,746 bu rye, and 2,190 bu barley. During the corresponding date of last year, the receipts of wheat alone amounted to 150,618 bu. The receipts of wheat from the 2d to the 26th of September, compare with last year as follows:

Sept.	1862.	1861.
2d	104,174	91,567
3d	68,991	64,519
4th	83,930	91,838
5th	64,192	104,244
6th	75,965	103,221
8th	78,682	84,617
9th	54,480	127,919
10th	55,749	117,646
11th	74,230	67,589
12th	76,931	135,913
13th	64,5.6	107,601
15th	87,659	97,185
16th	79,121	90,620
17th	88,317	127,76
18th	87,640	141,994
19th	79,117	113,991
20th	74,167	169,071
22d	74,812	119,481
23d	95,147	174,465
24th	64,693	161,229
25th	81,136	161,519
26th	59,935	150,618
Total	1,507,583	2,515,830

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of wheat during the past twenty-two days are upwards of *one million bushels less* than during the corresponding period in 1861. When it is recollected that the prices this year during the period named have ranged 10@25c per bushel higher than in 1861, it cannot but be apparent that there is considerable truth in the reports published in the TRIBUNE during the past month of a partial failure in the wheat crop in the Northwest.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but there was less activity and buoyancy in the markets—buyers being deterred by the pause in the upward tendency of gold. Holders, however, were firm as a general thing, and but for the advance in freights, the full prices of yesterday in [illegible]

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wheat every article would probably have been sustained.

There was a good demand for spring extra Flour, and the market was very firm—good brands being generally held for an advance—with sales of about 2,000 brls at $4.40@4.60 for medium to good brands and $3.80@4.00 for superfine brands. Winter wheat brands were in but moderate request and the transactions were light at $5.00@5.40 for White Winter brands.

The Wheat market ruled ½@1c higher in winter, but spring wheat closed a shade easier—with sales of No 1 Red at $1.09@1.21; No 2 Red, 94@96c; Rejected Red, 86@88c; No 1 Spring, 94@95c; No 2 Spring, 85@86c; and Rejected Spring, at 73@74c. The market at the close was firm for winter and quiet and easier for spring grades. The chief demand was for No 2 Red Winter and No 2 Spring.

The advance in freights caused buyers of corn to hold off, and prices dropped ¼c ℔ bushel; but at this depreciation there were but few sellers, and the transactions were light at 39@39¼c for Mixed Corn in store, and 35c for Rejected in store. Canal Mixed Corn afloat was sold at 38¼@38½, and yellow at 39@39¼c.

Oats were in good demand firm at 22¼c. Rye advanced 1c—with sales at 41@41c. Highwines were steady and quiet at 29¼c. Timothy Seed was sold at $1.40@1.45.

Freights advanced ¼c ℔ bushel, and closed firm, with liberal engagements at 9½@10c for corn and 11@11¼c for wheat to Buffalo; 17c for wheat to Oswego; and 13¼c for corn to Kingston—the latter payable in Canadian currency.

Heavy Exports of Produce from New York.

The exports of domestic produce for the past week have been very heavy. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 23, and since Jan. 1:

	1860	1861	1862
For the week	$2 179,803	$3 996 553	$5,134,421
Previously rep'td	64,781,733	90,018,356	97,795,512
Since January 1	$66,961,635	93 014,908	102,929,933

Included in the exports of produce are 380 barrels potashes, 62 barrels pearlashes, 60,716 barrels wheat flour, 150 barrels rye flour, 2,883 barrels corn meal, 858,416 bushels wheat, 13,999 bushels rye, 1,769 bu oats, 119,197 bushels corn, 694 barrels and 938 tierces beef, 1,658,091 pounds cut meats, 1,263,894 pounds butter, 1,258,732 pounds cheese, 2,199 669 pounds lard, 25 tierces and 78 barrels rice, 1,249,162 pounds tallow, 1,296 hogsheads and 1,307 packages crude tobacco, 24,593 pounds manufactured tobacco.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Sept 25.

Received, 85,436 bu. The *Sentinel* reports an active and buoyant market—with sales of No. 1 at 92@97½c, and No. 2 at 85@88c. Freights, 8½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Milwaukee Grain Market—Sept 25.

Received, 85 4 6 bu. wheat, and 1,244 brls. flour. The wheat market opened higher yesterday, and sales to a limited extent were made at the depots at 85@88c for No. 2, and 91c for No. 1 in store. The sales of No. 2 at 88c were confined to receipts in the I. C. elevator and up river receipts in Smith's. The advance on No. 1 was not fully sustained, but holders evinced no disposition to sell at anything less than the opening prices. Subsequently their views were conceded to and the market became quite active at 85c for No 2, and 92c for No. 1 in Smith's. On 'Change, under unfavorable eastern advices, the market advanced ½@1c, and large sales took place at 91@92c for No. 1 in all the railroad elevators, and 86@88c for No 2. The standard grades under the ordinary inspection sold at 86@89c delivered in bags, and selected No 1 at 94c. Extra samples did not sell any better than good No. 1. The transactions were very large, both before and during 'Change, amounting in the aggregate to 114,000 bushels. The market closed at the outside quotations. Freights dull, in consequence of a difference in the views of shippers and vessel agents.—*Sentinel.*

Toledo Grain Market—Sept. 25.

Received, 26,959 bu wheat, 6,711 bu. corn. The *Blade* reports as follows:

Our market was quite active during the forenoon and upwards of 42,000 bu. of grain changed hands at a small advance on yesterday's prices. Wheat—Sales 3,000 bu. No. 2 red at $1.03½c; 500 bu. No. 1 D. & M. red at $1.05¾; 700 bu. rejected spring at 85c; 1,000 bu. No. 2 red at $1.04; 3,000 bu. No. 1 red on p. t.; 2,000 bu. Michigan red at $1.16; 2,000 bu. No 1 red at $1.05½; 10,000 bu. No. 2 red on p t; 1,000 bu M. S. white at $1.13½; 1,000 bu. mixed at 91c; 3,000 bu No 2 red at $1.04½; 3,500 bu. white canal at $1.12. Corn—Sales 15c bu. No. 1 M. S. at 39c; 1,0 0 bu yellow at 39c; 3,000 bu No. 1 at 37½c; 5,000 bu. do p t; 4,000 bu M. S. at 37½c. Freights—Dull at 4½@4¾c to Buffalo.

Salt in New York—Sept. 24.

Salt is quiet. We notice sales of 10,000 bu. Turks Island, to arrive, at 31c; Liverpool grounds is quoted at $1.07½@1.10; Ashton's at $1.65, and Marshall's at $1.60.

Montreal Market—Sept 24.

Everything dull and inanimate, with a declining tendency. Flour, No. 1, $4.75@4.80. Wheat unchanged; no transactions. *Freights* lower.

Commercial Circular by the Scotia.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1862.—BREADSTUFFS.—During the past week we have had large arrivals of foreign wheat both into this market and off the coast for orders which has had a somewhat depressing effect on the trade, causing buyers to operate with increased caution; there was not, however, much disposition to press sales, to gain these which some reduction must have been submitted to; business on the spot was consequently confined to retail transactions, and Monday's terms were generally supported. Floating cargoes have mostly arrived off the coast in a more or less heated state, but buyers have come forward freely where terms could be arranged; prices may be quoted from 48s to 46s, according to condition. The arrivals of flour are large and meets with very little attention from buyers; importers, however, are not pressing sellers, and anything of good quality is quite as dear. Indian corn firm at previous rates.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is very flat, and where sales are made less money is taken, the demand for the continent having stopped for the time being. Butter—The market is "hungry" for anything fine and in good condition, and is favorable; all secondary, ill packed and heated parcels, of which there is a large accumulating stock, are a drug, and can only be disposed of at a great sacrifice in price; these latter sorts may be quoted ranging from 55s to 65s ℔ cwt. Cheese is a free sale at our quotations; the arrivals are liberal—(the "Hansa" alone brings 7,000 boxes)—but the wants seem great enough to prevent stocks accumulating in any degree. Lard—We have experienced another dull week, the inquiry being very limited. Shoulders—The demand is somewhat checked by reason of the advance in rates. Beef and pork are without alteration; quotations may be considered nominal in absence of any purchases of any note.

LARD—Has undergone no change in value; little doing.

TALLOW—Continues very dull, both on the spot and for delivery, but there is no material change in quotations. GROVES & TODD.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13, 1862.

Weather much better this week than of late, and harvest work now begins to show progress. Wheat crop is decidedly poor. Oats are rather better than was expected. Potatoes only about half a crop.

Our corn market has been dull, owing to large arrivals, in doubtful condition which are pressed for sale ex ship. Prime Milwaukee wheat has been forced at 28s 3d to 28s 6d, but to-day 28s was made for quantity. 1,000 qrs. red winter Michigan sold at 28s ex ship. Barrel flour has been sold freely at 24s 6d to 25s 6d for extra States and Canada supers. Indian corn offered at 17s 3d ex ship, duty paid. 2,000 qrs. sold to arrive from Montreal at 28s 6d per qr., C F & I.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and pork heavy. Bacon saleable at quotations. Shoulders in better demand at 21s. About 1,000 boxes cheese sold from 43s6d for ordinary up to 45s for good. Butter scarce and wanted. Sales of poor Canadian at 78s.

LARD—Steady at our quotations.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 45s6d for butchers'. JOHN ATHYA & Co.

LIVERPOOL, September 13, 1862.—BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been generally favorable for harvest operations, which are proceeding favorably in this neighborhood, but the yield of wheat on being threshed out is generally complained of. The imports continue very heavy, a great portion being out of condition have been obliged to go into store.

Tuesday's market was largely attended by country buyers, and a good consumptive business was done in wheat at our last circular's quotations. Flour was dull and 6d per brl. lower. Indian corn declined 3d per qr. on small sales.

At to-day's market the business in wheat was quite of a retail character, fine qualities were not lower, but inferior (of which the offerings chiefly consisted) could be purchased at a decline of 2d per cental. Flour in consequence of the bad condition, was irregular in price, but generally 6d per brl. lower. Indian corn was in more general demand and recovered the decline of Tuesday.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for beef and pork continues inanimate, but prices are without quotable change. The week's business in bacon has been unimportant, and buyers have slightly the advantage in price. Shoulders are in fair demand, Hams are unsaleable, at a decline of about 5s ℔ cwt. A fair business has been done in cheese. The heated condition of American butter causes it to be quite neglected.

LARD—The demand has fallen off, the week's sales being only about 100 tons; prices are unchanged.

TALLOW is in rather better demand, but we make no change in quotations.

BIGLAND, ATHAY & Co.

Albany Lumber Market, Sept. 24.

The receipts of lumber are somewhat diminished from the previous weeks the high freights preventing shipments by several dealers. The stock on hand, however, is good and the assortment fair. There has been a general stiffening of prices and some advance in them, with less anxiety to sell at current rates. The sales have been pretty good and the shipments large, many buyers having recovered their confidence since the success of our armies in Maryland. Vessels are wanted for Eastern ports at higher rates.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, during the 3d week in September, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft	Shingles, M	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs
1860	11,93,600	1,162	....	7,854,000
1861	4,98,496	1,42	5,400	3,335,800
1862	9,498,700	673	6,973	12,417,100

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards:

Pine, clear, ℔ M	$32.00@33.00
Pine, 4th quality, ℔ M	22.00@25.00
Pine, select box, ℔ M	20.00@21.00
Pine, Chemung box, ℔ M	17.00@18.00
Pine, box	14.00@15.00
Pine, clear, ⅝ ℔ M	28.00@30.00
Pine, 4th quality, ⅝ ℔ M	20.00@24.00
Pine, select, ⅝ ℔ M	16.00@18.00
Pine, box, ⅝ ℔ M	9.00@10.00

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Active and ¼c per bu higher. The engagements were: To Kingston—schr Ayr. corn, at 13½c—Canadian currency. To Oswego—schr Algerine, wheat, at 17c. To Buffalo—schr Grace Murray, corn, at 9½c; schrs Northern Belle, Wellington, Collingwood, Mount Vernon, B S Shepard, Wm. H. Craig, Harvest Home—all with corn, at 10c; schrs Ellen Williams and Essex, wheat, at 11c; schr Evelia Bates and brig Minnesota, wheat, at 11¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,390 brls; shipped, 12,608 brls. Market firm. Sales:—200 brls "Rockport" white winter at $5.40; 100 brls "Southern City" do at $5.00; 200 brls fair winter extra at $5.00; 100 brls "Boscoe" spring extra at $4.60; 50 brls "Cedar Falls" do at $4.60; 50 brls "Brown's" do at $4.60; 50 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.60; 65 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" do at $4.50; 50 brls "Northwest" do at $4.45; 100 brls "Boone Co" on p t; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" super at $4.20; 100 brls "Winona" do at $4.00; 100 brls "Iowa" super at $3.90; 47 brls "Main Street" do at $3.80; 70 brls "Granite" super at $3.90; 50 brls "Marion" winter super at $3.95; 75 brls winter super at $3.95.

WHEAT—Received, 59,935 bu; shipped 57,400 bu. Market for winter wheat ½@1c better. Spring wheat closed a shade easier. Sales:—Winter—1,200 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu No. 2 Red (in Flint & Thompson's) at 94½c; 12,400 bu do at 95c; 12,000 bu do at 96½c; 6,500 bu do at 96c; 400 bu Rejected Red in store at 86½c; 2,000 bu do at 87c; 1,200 of No. 1 Spring at 95c. Spring—2,800 bu No 1 in store at 95c; 1,200 bu do at 96½c; 1,200 bu do at 95½c; 1,000 bu No. 2 in store at 85c; 2,000 bu do at 85½c; 15,000 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 84½c; 1,100 Rejected Spring in store at 73c; 2,800 bu do at 73½c; 5,000 bu do at 73c; 7,800 bu do at 74c; 400 bu condemned Spring in store at 50c.

CORN—Received, 147,363 bu; shipped, 158,650 bu. Market ¼c lower, but less active. Sales:—5,000 bu River Yellow afloat at 39¼c; 5,000 bu do at 39c; 5,000 bu Yellow Mixed afloat at 39c; 5,000 bu Lockport Mixed (choice) afloat at 39c; 5,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 38½c; 5,000 bu do at 38c; 5,800 bu do (red) at 38¼c; 20,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 39c; 4,000 bu do (in North Side elevators) at 39¼c; 7,500 bu Rejected in store at 35c.

OATS—Received, 25,081 bu; shipped, 5,095 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales: 7,500 bu No 1 in store at 22¼c.

RYE—Received, 1,746 bu; shipped, none. Market advanced 1c. Sales: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 41c; 1,800 bu do at 41¼c; 3,000 bu do at 41c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 35c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,190 bu. Market quiet but firm. Sales: 173 bags fair quality on track at 62c; 600 bu do in bulk on track at 63c; 300 bu do at 66c; 400 bu Rejected on track at 45c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 196 brls. Market steady. Sales, 50 brls at 29¼c.

TIMOTHY SEED—120 sks fair at $1.45; 43 sks do at $1.40.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—Quiet and nominal at 7¼@8¼c.

TALLOW—56 brls country at 8¾c; 5 pkgs do at 9c.

GREASE—60 tcs country at 6½c.

SALT—2,500 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt (to arrive) at $1.72; 3,500 brls Saginaw Fine Salt, per bark Indiana and schr Stella, at $2 25 afloat.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels scarce and in good demand at $1.05. Tierces in demand at $2.00.

APPLES—150 brls Apples at $1.75@2 25.

SUGARS—The market is very much excited, consequent upon the recent advance in gold, and we note an advance of ¼c on raw and ½c on refined grades. We give the quotations as follows:

SUGARS—

New Orleans, common to fair	10¼@10¾c
" prime to choice	11 @11½c
Cuba, fair to choice	9¾@10½c
Porto Rico, fair to choice	1.¼@11¾c
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	13¼@13¾c
White, coffee, A	12¾@13¼c
Coffee, B	12 @12¾c
Coffee, C	11¾@11¾c

FRUIT—In good demand. Sales, 140 boxes peaches at $1.12½; 100 brls Apples at $1.75@2.25.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand. Sales, 36 firkins at 11c.

EGGS—6@7c per doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz, $1.50@1.75; Turkeys per lb. 4@4½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day amount to 626 head, of which 228 were received at Sherman's, 85 at the Michigan Southern, and 306 at the Pittsburgh Yards. In consequence of the inferiority of the stock offered there was no disposition on the part of either shippers or government contractors to operate, and the market ruled dull and drooping at a decline of fully ¼c ℔ lb from last week's figures. The few sales effected were mainly on account of city butchers. There was a large number left over unsold. Sales to-day as follows:

Burd sold Hastings 30 head, averaging 1,169 lbs, at $2 65, at Sherman's Yards.

Crower sold Morris 25 head, averaging 1,414 lbs, at $2 60, at same yards.

Hollowey sold Hastings, 29 head, averaging 1,359 lbs, at $2 64, at same yards.

Webb sold Strater 10 head, averaging 1,136 lbs, at $2.54, at the Pittsburgh Yards.

Henderson sold Strater 10 head, averaging 986 lbs, at $2.25 at same yards.

Clark sold Richards 20 head, averaging 1,181 lbs, at $2 35, at same yards.

Conover sold Curtiss 17 head, averaging 1,165 lbs, at $2 25, at Sherman's Yards.

Crocker sold Jacobs 17 head, averaging 1,079 lbs, at $2.32½, at the Michigan Southern Yards.

Conover sold Rodolph 15 head, averaging 987 lbs, at $2.10, at Sherman's Yards.

Robinson sold Martin 19 head, averaging 1,015 lbs, at $2 10, at same yards.

Crocker sold Hammond 16 head, averaging 942 lbs, at $2.00, at Michigan Southern Yards.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves	Av'g.	Price.
30	1169	$2 65	17	1165	$2 25
25	1414	2 60	17	1079	2 32½
29	1359	2 64	15	987	2.10
10	1136	2.54	19	1015	2 10
10	986	2 25	16	942	2.00
20	1181	2 35			

HOGS—Received to-day 5,779. Notwithstanding that the receipts have been unusually large, the market ruled firm and active, and in some instances an advance of 5c was obtained—this was only an extra lot. We give below a few of the leading sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
44	302	3 40	49	284	3 20
47	284	3 40	91	265	3 20
78	316	3 30	102	251	3 17½
75	325	3 30	41	283	3 17
64	263	3 30	113	266	3 15
48	280	3 33½	229	233	3 15
90	249	3 25	71	277	3 15
180	266	3 25	264	227	3 10
104	256	3 25	64	235	3 05
222	246	3 25	93	263	3 00
180	239	3 25	57	228	3 00
133	262	3 25	89	246	3 00
59	250	3 25	175	241	3.00

SHEEP.—The market is quiet but firm. Sales to-day, 71 sheep, averaging 108 lbs at $3.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Demand moderate, chiefly for home trade; prices without change. Sales 12,000 brls. at $5 10@5 30 for super state; $5 65@5 75 for extra state; $5.10@5.30 for super western; $5 5.@5 70 for common to medium extra western; $5 80@5 95 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.05@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing quiet. Canadian flour continues firm. Moderate business.

WHISKY.—A shade firmer. Sales 300 brls. state and western at 33c.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1c ℔ bu, with a moderate supply for export demand. Sales 22,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.18@1.19; 6,500 bu. damaged do at $1.00; 28,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.18@1.21; 7,000 bu damaged do at $1.08; 23,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.23@1.25; 3,500 bu. prime winter red at $1.25; 13,000 red Illinois at $1 21@1 25; 27,000 bu. winter red western at $1 27@1.30; and 17,500 bu. amber Michigan at $1 29@1 31½, and 3,500 bu. white Michigan at $1 37@1.45. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley scarce and firm. Sales 3 4 9 bu. 2 and 4 rowed Canadian at $1.00. Corn steady with fair business doing in export and home consumption. Sales 116,000 bu. at 58@61 for shipping mixed western; inside price in store 54@55c for eastern; 45@53 for damaged and heated. Oats scarce and firm at 56@58c for inferior to prime.

PROVISIONS—The pork market opened heavy, and closed a shade easier. Sales 845 brls. at $ 1.50@11.62¾ for mess; $9 25 for prime; $11 00@11.50 for prime mess. Beef—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls. at $6 00@10.75 for country mess; $3.50@7 00 for country prime; $12.00@13 75 for repacked mess; $13 00@13 75 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady. Sales 75 tcs at $19@22. Beef hams in moderate demand. Sales 75 brls. at 15@16c. Cut meats firm and quiet at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders; 7@7½c for hams. Bacon sides quiet. Sales 60 boxes short ribbed middles at 6¾c, 775 hhds. rough sides at 5¾c. Lard—Market a shade firmer, with an active demand. Sales 2 700 brls. part last evening at 9¼@9¾c. Butter in good demand and firmer. Sales at 12@16c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese dull and heavy at 7¼@9c.

OSWEGO, Sept 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, buyers and sellers apart; winter red Indiana held at $1 17. Sales 3,000 bu. last night at $1 16½; to-day 9,500 bu. Chicago spring on p. t. Corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; flour 30c, wheat 12c, corn 11¼c, to New York.

IMPORTS—4,000 bu. wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 9,600 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—700 brls flour, 87,000 bu. wheat, 45,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat very firm for red winter. Sales at $1 15@1.12½ for red winter Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; spring firm but no sales. Corn firm. Sales at 45c. Oats firm at 44c to arrive, and 45c from store.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales 100 brls at 31¼c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—14½@15c on corn and 17c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 brls flour; 84,000 bu wheat; 188,000 bu corn; 8,000 bu oats.

EXPORTS—196,000 bu wheat; 126,000 bu corn; 36,000 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Sept. 26

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 60 m lumber, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Rathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 100 cds wood.
Bark Northern Light, Shelby, Bay City, 210 m lumber.
Bark B F Shephard, Hackett, Buffalo, 210 tons coal.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 80 m lumber, 80 m shingles, 400 m lath.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Bailey's Harbor, 80 cds wood.
Brig Fox, Todd, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, 750 m shingles.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay, 135 cds wood.
Schr Rainbow, Fletcher, Buffalo, 700 brls salt.
Schr North Belle, Smith, Bay City, 9 [illegible] brls salt.
Schr Essex, Chron, Bay City, 3,528 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Montecagle, White, Bay City, 150 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Corinthian, Hinman, Cleveland, 430 tons coal.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr S J Holley, Hayes, Oswego, sundries.
Schr Mazeppa, Burke, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Nightingale, Bartlett, Buffalo, 160 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr C C Griswold, Fall, Buffalo, 1,200 brls water lime.
Schr Algerine, Nicholson, Oswego, 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Emeu, Morgan, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Ardent, Griffith, Amsterdam, 50 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Estella, Smith, Bay City, 1,040 brls salt.
Schr E G Grey, Dike, Buffalo, 100 m lumber.
Schr Mary Morton, Vanetta, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal.
Schr Gazelle, Wilson, Sheboygan, 15 cds wood, 5 m staves.
Schr Mary Sprott, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, McVae, Pier cove, 70 cds wood.

CLEARED........Sept. 26

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 875 bu wheat, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 4,130 brls flour, 500 brls pork, 3½ brls highwines.
Prop Queen City, Wilkins, Goderich, 3,102 brls flour, 303 brls pork, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, 29,500 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour.
Prop Pittsburgh, Webster, Buffalo, 1,500 bu wheat, 18,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 180 brls pork, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Bark Umadilla, Turnbull, Buffalo, 25,000 bu oats.
Brig Winslow, Ranson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River.
Schr Northern Belle, Smith, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Mazeppa, Burke, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Meditator, Boyd, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Rainbow, Fletcher, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay.
Schr Oliver Culver, Whedon, Buffalo, 18,075 bu corn.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Patton, Oswego, 14,518 bu wheat.
Schr Ardent, Griffith, Holland.

Schr Col Glover, Miller, Kalamazoo.
Schr Belle, [illegible]
Schr Bolivia, Smith, Port [illegible]
Schr Queen Bee, [illegible] Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Two Sisters, Reed, Buffalo, 18,075 bu wheat.
Schr Wilmington, Simpson, Buffalo, 18,075 bu corn.
Schr Gazelle, Wilson, Sheboygan.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Grand Haven.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 26, 1862.

UP.—Props Chicago, Prairie State; bark Morris; schrs. Resolute, Brown.

DOWN.—Props. Mendota; Potomac.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED........Sept. 26

Yorktown, LaSalle, 2,947 bu corn.
Edmonia, LaSalle, 3,702 bu corn.
F A Leonard, LaSalle, 5,200 bu wheat.
Progress, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Ianthe, DuPage, 6,500 bu corn, 64 bu seeds.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Wave, Morris, 6,900 bu corn.
Carrier, LaSalle, 4,862 bu corn, 1,300 bu wheat.
Salina, LaSalle, 5,762 bu wheat.
Gladiator, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Narita, Kankakee, 5,200 bu corn.
Nebraska, Joliet, 50 tons earth.
E E Goodell, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Unionist, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Wm. Giles, LaSalle, 115 tons coal.
New York, LaSalle, 5,150 bu corn.

CLEARED........Sept. 26.

Badger State, LaSalle, 64,167 ft lumber, 12,518 lbs nails.
G. P. Morton, LaSalle, 1,000 brls salt.
Time, Morris, 60,818 ft lumber, 25 brls salt.
Contest, Morris, 600 lbs furniture.
S. A. Douglass, Seneca.
Clarissa, Morris.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Monarch, Joliet.
A. Lincoln, LaSalle, 800,550 lbs salt.
Banner, LaSalle, 40 brls salt, 30 highwines, 200 lbs nails.
Beloit, LaSalle, 79,917 ft lumber.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of September, at Jubilee College Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Chase, JOHN KINKMAN, Esq., of Stone House, Peoria County, Ill., and MARIA, daughter of the late J. W. Morris, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, B. N. A.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 25th, 1862, Mrs. MEHETABEL C., widow of the late Joseph F. Ladd, of Maine, aged 76 years and 10 months.

Funeral at her late residence, southeast corner of Harrison and Clark streets, at ten o'clock, on the 27th inst.

☞ Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California papers please copy.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and three single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board at 60 Adams street. Five or six day boarders can also be accommodated. se26 u297-1t

BOARDING.—And suite of rooms for a gentleman and wife, can be had in a small family where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Situated in the South Division, near the Haven School. Address Post Office Box 2910. se26-u712-3t

BOARDING.—Some nice rooms to rent with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable. se25 u866-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. se25 u851-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant room and board at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

A single gentleman can be accommodated with a furnished room, without board, or a gentleman and wife with board and the comforts of a quiet home at No. 29 Michigan avenue. References exchanged. se25 u82 3t

BOARDING.—A few pleasant, furnished rooms, with board can be had at No. 388 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. se23-3t

BOARDING.—Wanted two gentlemen to board, (will occupy a room together,) at 187 State street. se23-u895-1w

Matrimonial.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman, of superior prospects and unexceptional character, and generally considered good-looking, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady of good personal appearance, cultivated mind, and amiable disposition, with a view to matrimony, any lady desirous of communicating with him, may address "C. F. T." Box 1642, Chicago.

P. S.—Must be between the ages of "sweet sixteen" and twenty. se25-u76 3t

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition; the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. se1-u135-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN.

And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

WEBB'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR does its work better, with less fuel, less skill and less labor, than any other Evaporator, and costs no more. Can be had with portable furnace or for brick arch.

CHICAGO SUGAR REFINERY, Aug. 4, 1861.

Having minutely examined Webb's Evaporator I find it to combine ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BEST EVAPORATORS NOW OUT. * * * From its simple and judicious arrangement I should expect any one, even if not skilled in the manufacture, soon to be able to produce a good quality of Syrup on this Evaporator.

RICH. WM. BENDER, Superintendent Sugar Refinery.

Webb's Evaporator can be seen or had at A. H. HOVEY'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE 78 Lake street, or at the manufactory, UNION FOUNDRY WORKS Chicago, Illinois. N. S BOUTON, Proprietor.

MESS PORK.

1000 Barrels,

For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 197 South Water street. se25-u885-3t

SMOKED SHOULDERS.

2 500 pieces, just from Smoke House,

For sale at our store, 197 south Water street. UNDERWOOD & CO.

NUTS AND BOLTS.—The St. Louis Nut and Bolt Factory is now in full operation.

CASH ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

The Nuts are hot pressed, made under Cole's Patent, and are superior to any manufactured by any other process. Address J. H. SHEETS, Box No. 2913, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOVER HULLER, CHEAP.—A Clover Huller and Cleaner for sale cheap, or would exchange for a Horse. Inquire at CHAPMAN'S, 246 Lake street, Chicago, or address Post Office Box 1682, Chicago Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.

WET WEATHER FAVORS.

For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," leave orders at 58 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

LEMON GALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Business confined strictly to Commission.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.—The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 12 Wells street.

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

☞ None but first-class real estate securities taken.

2500 Boxes STEAM PALM SOAP.

2000 boxes Palm Soap.

For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st.

PIANOS.—A variety of seven Octaves, full iron frame Piano Fortes, from $90 to $250 each, will be sold cheap for cash or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Steel Music Wire and rosewood Veneers for sale at 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. J. PRESTON.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION,

Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 2285.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MURCH, Agent, 93 Clark street, Post Office Box 3684, Chicago, Ill.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

100 bales	Medford Sheeting	...	23
200 "	Stark "	...	23½
200 "	Appleton "	...	23½
100 "	Lawrence "	...	25½
100 Cases	Merrimack Prints	...	15
50 "	Richmond "	...	13½
50 "	Sprague "	...	14½
100 "	Pemberton "	...	13½

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON,

BEDDING.

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to

Repair and Make Over

OLD MATTRASSES,

And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his

Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE

BEDDING

Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.

Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed ever Used.

ALSO—MY

STEAM CURED FEATHERS

Superior to all Others,

Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street. 70

P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS

Now opening for FALL TRADE.

The Usual Variety of New Styles.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c

FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON,

Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

HOT AIR FURNACE.

For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the one which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, four doors east of Wells street, by SLEAVEY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED

—FOR—

Abbott's Great Rebellion History.

Prospectus Books are now ready for canvassers. It will be issued in the English and German Languages, in two royal Octavo Volumes. [illegible] Address H. C. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Post Office Box 382.

Wants.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, is wanted at 287 Michigan avenue. German or American preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of reference as to honesty, qualifications, &c.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper in some good business house, or Salesman in a wholesale grocery house, by an honorably discharged Volunteer, who can give good references. Compensation not the object. Will work for small wages. Address, with particulars, "BOOK KEEPER," Post Office Box 131, Newark, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange $30,000 of fresh and well assorted Groceries for improved City, Town or Farming property in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. [illegible] For catalogue of goods and prices, apply at No. 28 South Water street, or by letter, to Post Office Box 3126, enclosing stamp.

WANTED.

A GRAIN CART

For a Warehouse, capacity of about 20 bushels. Apply at No. 212 South Water street.

WANTED—To sell one of Wheeler & Melick's two-horse Tread Powers, for half price. Has only been used two days. Address Post Office Box 1845, or call at 246 Lake street.

WANTED.—Tinners wanted at A. B. & G. H. MILLER'S, 235 and 237 State street.

WANTED—By a young man of sixteen years experience in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, a situation either as Salesman or Book-Keeper. Can give reference and security, if required. Address P. O. Box 4238.

WANTED.—Hardware.—The advertiser, having had eighteen years experience in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron, Stoves, &c. (and last two years) in Chicago and the West, would like a situation as manager of a country concern or clerk in the city. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capacity for business of any kind entrusted to him. Address "E." Drawer 6117, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A good second hand Sewing Machine, in perfect order. Any person having such to dispose of can find a CASH PURCHASER by stating kind, style and price to H. T. BUCKLEY, El Paso, Ill.

WANTED—A good girl who understands doing general house work and cooking, can get a good place, with good pay, by calling at the second residence south of Ringold Place, on the west side of Indiana avenue.

WANTED—A young lady desires employment as Saleswoman, or Seamstress, in a private family. Can do all kinds of sewing by hand or machine. References exchanged. Address "F. V." Post Office Box 2413.

WANTED—A first class, experienced Salesman in the Wholesale Fancy Grocery trade. None other need apply. Post Office Box 2229, Chicago.

WANTED.—I want to rent about the first of November, a neat comfortable House, situated on the South Side. Must be east of Clark street, and south of Ringold Place. Rent not to exceed two hundred dollars per year. Address "S. O." Box 34, Chicago.

WANTED.—A well qualified lady who can give the best of references, desires a situation as Nurse, or would take the place of House Keeper in a respectable family. Address "E." Post Office Box 3380, or call at 187 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—To Rent or Buy, a good Custom and Merchant Mill. Address "T. T." Tribune Office, stating terms.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS

For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 2033, Chicago.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man from 16 to 18 years old, who has had several years experience in a retail drug business, of good character and habits, with good references. Address "A. H. L." Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Also, a man to take charge of a retail drug business, qualifications same as above, and address same.

WANTED—A young man of five years experience in the Tobacco and Cigar trade, and two years in a Grocery Store, wishes employment in some respectable business where he can make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Can give good city and Eastern references. Address GEO. W. BRIGGS Box 17 4, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!

An experienced miller, accustomed to Merchant as well as Custom Milling, wants a situation as Boss or Stone Dresser, in a well arranged Mill. Please direct CORNELIUS MACK, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

WANTED, AGENTS—In every City, Town, Camp and Fair Ground.

DUNN'S

Great Patriotic Combination

NOW READY.

Is in unequalled demand; sells wonderfully. $3 to $15 per day insured. Greatest chance ever offered.

☞ Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS

In Cities, Towns and Camps. Inducements unequalled, $10 to $15 per day made with ease. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED.—To rent for a term of years a farm of 100 acres or more. Must have good house and out buildings. Would prefer that the owner would furnish stock and farming tools on equal shares of products. Said farm to be not more than 60 miles from Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1189, giving location and how far from a railroad station, and when possession can be given.

WANTED—Agents to sell New, USEFUL and INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES, just being introduced West. Being of "REAL MERIT" they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed, we offer the best INDUCEMENTS. For descriptive circulars and terms enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) [illegible] Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 382.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of L. H. Bunch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 23 Lasalle street.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box [illegible] Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of from one to two thousand dollars, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands part being underlayed with a workable vein of coal [illegible] Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use). One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 30 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 31.

WANTED, INFORMATION.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present domicil to J. R. G., Post Office Box 368. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 268 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house is interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4522. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 83 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2232, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2253.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $30 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Its full price, $15. Whereas agents can commission average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 2890 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building with Engine and Boiler of 12 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set in Kendall county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country, with a lease of land. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 139 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 4733. H. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; and a variety of Fancy Work, such as Hoods, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Scarfs, Sontags, [illegible] We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year. [illegible] Price, $45. Secure your township. For circular [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENCE WANTED.

FARMS.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, located in the finest parts of the States of Illinois and Indiana, near towns, schools, churches and other conveniences will be traded and HALF CASH PAID for a good RESIDENCE in Chicago. We call special attention to this matter, as we will make a favorable exchange for a [illegible] Apply to E. R. KEEP & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair [illegible] Ground in the West, to sell the only good and [illegible] factory Stationery Packets that will [illegible] country. A profit of from $10 to $20 per day [illegible] to J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible], CHICAGO.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

Superior Household Furniture, CARPETS AND SILVER WARE,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible], at our Salesrooms, [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS AND CLOTHING, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] of Franklin, on TUESDAY [illegible]

GORE, WILLSON & CO., AUCTION TRADE [illegible]

Exclusively for the [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES

[illegible]

COUNTRY TRADE [illegible]

2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible] GORE, WILLSON & CO. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER [illegible]

A GREAT BILL

LAST NIGHT of the highly successful engagement of MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. [illegible], [illegible] of Matilda Heron's great play, entitled

THE LION OF ST. MARK

OR, THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

Mr. Couldock [illegible]
Miss Couldock [illegible]
Miss Jennie Hosmer [illegible]
Mr. Myers [illegible]
Mr. Carcen [illegible]

GRAND DANCE [illegible]

To conclude with the WANDERING MINSTREL.

Jem Bags [illegible]

☞ Monday, first appearance of the popular versatile actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. [illegible]

AND DURING THE WEEK.

Arlington & Donniker's

MINSTRELS,

Fourteen Star Performers.

In all their NEW and ORIGINAL [illegible] DE ETHIOPE [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence [illegible] Admission [illegible]

ANTONIO BROTHERS'

GREAT

World Circus and Gymnasium

Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington [illegible] posite the Court House,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,

Sept. 29th & 30th and 1st & 2d of October.

First performance on Monday [illegible] P. M. On and after Tuesday performance [illegible]

ADMISSION.—Boxes, 50 cents; [illegible]

This Company consists of the Best collection of Riders, Superb band of Horses, Unsurpassable Gymnasts, Magnificent Surroundings, Ever brought under one canvas. OUTNUMBERING IN ARTISTS, EXCELLING [illegible] ECLIPSING IN SPLENDOR.

All that has been heretofore seen [illegible]

Will also exhibit at Aurora Friday, [illegible] Naperville, Saturday, [illegible]

☞ For further particulars see [illegible] bills.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A medium-sized House, with [illegible] on West Monroe street. Address "[illegible]" Office Box 2515.

FOR SALE LOW—One-third [illegible] hand balance on [illegible] feet front by 150 feet front to [illegible] large yard of fine shrubbery, and [illegible] fine Rosewood Piano, Address [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—a Residence Lot, [illegible] Michigan avenue, [illegible] Price $[illegible] [illegible] SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE.—Large House [illegible] [illegible]

☞ I will loan $1,000 or $1,500 on good [illegible] at a low rate of interest.

MOUNTED OFFICERS [illegible] sale, a Maynard Rifle, with Cartridges [illegible] TURNER & SIDWAYS, No. [illegible] Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Nursery, [illegible] partnership, we offer our whole stock of Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, [illegible] mental Stock, growing on twenty acres of [illegible] Monticello station, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis [illegible] four miles from Alton. [illegible] A. S. & [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Drug Store [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 3 and 8, in Block [illegible] Canal Trustee's new Subdivision [illegible] to E. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

To Rent.

$300 RENT—A good [illegible] House, with [illegible] Michigan avenue, [illegible] Branch Post Office.

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park, near Depot, beautiful location, [illegible] SPRINGER, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—House No. 250 [illegible] Wells street, containing ten rooms, [illegible] num. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—One of those [illegible] residences in Carpenter's Block, on [illegible] No. 242 West Lake street, [illegible] JOS CARPANTIER, 234 West Lake.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire, [illegible] instruments repaired. Tuning [illegible] (do not want to go into the city) [illegible] WM. H. PROSSER.

TO RENT—New and [illegible]

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and [illegible] wholesale and retail. [illegible]

Lost.

CHILD LOST.—Strayed from home, No. 164 West Polk street, [illegible] from the corner of Desplaines and [illegible] about four o'clock, a little boy [illegible] years old, light hair, [illegible] Armory, Capt. Bradley's Office, [illegible] Home, or at his home.

LOST—A light grey Horse, six years old, [illegible] a gall on the withers [illegible] halter on when lost.

DOG LOST.—Five Dollars Reward. Lost on Wabash avenue, [illegible] Grey Hound [illegible] South Water street [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Daily, delivered in city, per year [illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) [illegible]
" 3 copies [illegible]
" 5 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club [illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1862.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATION MEETING.

The meeting at Bryan Hall, and the Court House square, last evening, to endorse the President's proclamation was an enormous outpouring of the loyal masses, whose enthusiasm was aroused to the utmost. The principal speakers were three War Democrats—E. C. Ingersoll of Peoria, Mat. H. Carpenter of Milwaukee, and F. C. Eastman of this city—all eloquent and earnest in support of the proclamation and the war, and each applauded to the echo. They will be found fully reported in another part of this paper.

Mr. Ingersoll's speech was vigorous and vehement in denunciation of the Northern allies of Jeff. Davis. Mr. Carpenter's was both logical and brilliant—it was, indeed, one of the rarest treats ever afforded to a popular audience in Chicago. Mr. Eastman's remarks were clear, cogent and full of patriotism, deriving all the more force from the fact that the speaker is well known to our citizens as a consistent and effective supporter of Judge Douglas. No words are needed to urge the thousands who were unable to gain entrance to the hall to give these speeches a careful reading. The ball has been put in motion in Chicago by this meeting, which will roll over the Northwest.

BUELL—HUNTER.

We learn from good authority that the order for the removal of Don Carlos Buell has already been prepared and signed at the war office, and that its promulgation is only delayed by the question who shall be his successor. On the propriety of depriving General Don Carlos of the command of the army of the Ohio, we understand that the President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck are fully agreed. The army and the people will ratify their decision with universal acclaim.

It is stated that Generals Hunter and Heintzelman are most prominently spoken of as Buell's successor. We think that Gen. Hunter, better than any other man in the army, would command the confidence of the soldiers in the field and the people of the West. Gen. Buell commenced his campaign by declaring that he didn't know what the war was about. If he had added that he did not know what the enemy was about he would have told the whole truth. Gen. Hunter does know what the war is about, and he will make it his business to give the rebels active employment all the time. Buell, by his shameful tenderness to the secessionists of Tennessee and Alabama, has "abolitionized" his army. Give that army a commander holding views in common with them—one who has believed from the beginning that a rebel white man has no right to own a loyal black or anything else—*one who has a heart in the war*—and Bragg's army will be driven into the Gulf with even greater celerity than Buell displayed in getting his back to the Ohio. Give the West General Hunter, and give him permission to make war as war ought to be made, and we shall straightway behold a new epoch. There has never been a time since the fall of Donelson, when the Western troops could not have made a clean sweep of the country between the Mississippi River and the southern spurs of the Alleghanies. They can do so now if handled with even respectable ability and vigor.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Buell's Campaign and its results—Strength of the Opposing Armies in Kentucky—Gen. Bragg's Position—Gen. Morgan, and his Reported Capture of Richmond.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25, 1862.

The achievement of the celebrated king of France, who marched up the nameless hill and then accomplished the task of marching down again, has been thrown into the shade by the last marches of Gen. Buell. He marched down South and spent the summer, and has now marched back again, probably to spend the winter, into and through Nashville without seeing a foe. Gen. Buell has marched back to Louisville having but once got a glimpse of the enemy. And in all this marching he has accomplished nothing. I forget. He has made a reputation with his army never yet made by any general.

It is told of Brig. Gen. Hooker of the regular army, that after the war with Mexico, where he had won glory, and became the especial favorite of Major Gen. Wool, he went to California to make a fortune. He made none, and got out of money, and became wagon-master. In all capacities he conducted himself with ability. He is now a brigadier of the regular army.

Gen. Buell commenced as a lieutenant colonel of the regular army, and has been made a major general of volunteers, and to-day bears the reputation of being the *best wagon-master in the army*. It is a positive fact that he brought 2,000 wagons with him from north Alabama without losing a single one. I am forgiving the devil—John Morgan and everybody else, their due. I pledge you my word that Buell has won this, and this reputation only, with his army.

The important fact that Buell has formed a junction of the greater part of his forces with those of Gen. Nelson will naturally change the situation. In the first place it has restored quiet to Louisville—a condition of mind which was much needed. The thousands of our women and children who have been sleeping in the woods beyond the river, and suffering from the heavy dews to which they have been exposed without the least shadow of cause, are again at home, and the panic has ceased. Business has been resumed, and only the liquor shops remain closed. It is generally conceded that Bragg is not approaching, though hopes are entertained that he may attack the city. But, as if in waiting for him, General Nelson's army—the army of Kentucky—lies in the trenches, and form a crescent camp around the city. Major General Gilbert has been in command in the field. It is presumed that General Nelson will assume command of General Buell's army in the field, and that Buell will be commander-in-chief of the whole. The forces now here are estimated at 85,000 men. They are from several armies—Grant's, Buell's, Nelson's, Wright's and Rosecrans'. General Granger lies in the trenches immediately in the front of the city. I saw the 88th Illinois on picket on the Shepardsville road, yesterday.

The divisions of Buell's army which have arrived, are those of Major Generals Crittenden, McCook, Wood and Smith—(formerly of Nelson's, and of late under Ammen.) The 2d and 3d divisions, forming the corps of General Thomas, and commanded by Generals Schoepff and Rousseau, are posted on the roads southward, somewhere in the vicinity of Bragg's rear, doing what it can to hold that line of retreat and keep Bragg from moving in this direction. Bragg is reported at Bardstown, moving towards Frankfort and Lexington.

We have information that Gen. Wright has moved from Cincinnati in the direction of Richmond, Ky., and with the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. DeCourcey, who holds Richmond and Big Hill Gap.

Officially, I am told, that Gen. Morgan still holds Cumberland Gap, though a large portion of his division is at Richmond and Big Hill. The occupation of this place is important in this respect. It stops the confederacy's special supply in fresh beef and pork, large numbers of hogs and beeves having been exported by this route for the benefit of rebeldom.

It is asserted by Major W. H. Polk of Crittenden's staff, that Bragg does not number [illegible] men, and that Buell could have destroyed him at any time he should have chosen [illegible]. He says that Gen. Buell was in [illegible] at Munfordsville, but [illegible] that Bragg had disappeared twelve [illegible]

SAFETY FILM